

128126

JPRS-SEA-85-039

1 March 1985

Southeast Asia Report

19980901 155

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1 March 1985

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AUSTRALIA

EDITORIAL ADVISES PATIENCE IN U.S.-USSR TALKS

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 8 Jan 85 p 6

[Text]

THE arms control talks in Geneva between the US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, and the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Gromyko, are not likely to produce any dramatic breakthroughs. The nuclear terror under which the world labours is certain to continue into the foreseeable future.

There are fundamental conflicts in arms control thinking between the Americans and the Soviets. The Soviets have stated that significant progress in arms control cannot be made unless the Americans agree to abandon, or at least significantly curtail, research and development of President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative, popularly known as Star Wars.

The Americans, on the other hand, are proposing deep reductions in levels of both sides' offensive weapons. At the same time they are preaching the virtues of defensive technology of the Star Wars type, saying that they offer in the long run the chance to free the world from the threat of mutual assured destruction. To the US, Star Wars is not a bargaining chip.

However, there are other major obstacles in the way of concluding a successful arms control treaty. One is the record of Soviet cheating on previous arms control agreements.

The American administration has released details of substantial Soviet avoidance of the provisions of previous treaties. The spirit, if not the letter, of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty appears to have been broken by the Soviets' construction of a major anti-ballistic missile radar at Krasnoyarsk. These and other instances of Soviet cheating must be addressed if the arms control process is to demonstrate the integrity necessary for it to inspire confidence. If any future treaty is to be negotiated, the

Americans will insist on a higher level of verification and enforceability than has previously been the case.

There appear to be severe limits to how far the arms control process can progress. The Reagan administration has rightly insisted that the Strategic Defence Initiative is non-negotiable. The Soviets are actively pursuing the development of strategic defence themselves, but they lag behind the Americans in technology, and their struggling economy finds it difficult to carry the burdens of the large Soviet defence budget.

A largely unenforceable treaty limiting American research and development in the strategic defence area would do nothing more than allow the Soviets to catch up with Western technology, while producing no benefit

for the West. The Soviets will not get away with their transparent ploy over Star Wars -- a defensive system which will hurt no one -- and it still remains up to them to demonstrate their alleged good faith by genuine concessions on offensive weapons. This good faith has been conspicuously lacking in the past; there is little reason now to expect a sudden light on the road to Damascus.

It should be remembered that it was the Soviets who walked out of the last round of negotiations when they could not get their own way. It is good that the US and the USSR are back at the negotiating table. But the peoples of democratic societies should bear in mind the limitations of the arms control process, and the obduracy of Soviet policy and practice, and should not expect the United States to conclude an agreement for its own sake. The recent warnings by Mr Reagan and Mr Shultz that any progress is likely to be slow and difficult should not be ignored.

CSO: 4200/518

AUSTRALIA

PEACOCK FACTIONS WILL DESTABILIZE HAWKE GOVERNMENT

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 11 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by Allan Yates]

[Text]

THE Leader of the Federal Opposition, Mr Peacock, yesterday predicted factionalism within the ALP would disrupt the Hawke Government in the next three years.

Mr Peacock told the Young Liberal Movement convention in Canberra that Australians would be subject to a period of instability as the factions tried to control the decision-making process.

He said loyalty to the different ALP factions would take precedence over clear thinking, to the detriment of the community.

"The highly publicised comments by Mr Hayden and his Centre Left colleagues following the election and the unprecedented press conference called by the Left faction on December 10 make it absolutely clear that Australians will be subjected to a period of instability in government as the factions vie for pre-eminence in policy-making," Mr Peacock said.

"(It will be) a period of instability which I believe will rival that which we experienced under the Whitlam Labor government.

"Indeed, loyalty to your faction as a member of the ALP appears to be the overriding criterion, irrespective of what Australia wants or needs."

Mr Peacock said the Government would face difficulties in honouring its economic trilogy, which he claimed was being qualified now the election was over.

"During the election campaign, Mr Hawke emphasised his party's credentials as economic managers and announced his infamous trilogy of economic promises," Mr Peacock said.

"In the period since the election it has become apparent that, notwithstanding Mr Hawke's statements, his trilogy never had Cabinet endorsement, it is clearly opposed by the left wing, and most recently Mr Hawke and his Treasurer have attempted to introduce a whole series of reservations and qualifications.

"I have no doubt at all that the second Hawke Labor Government will attempt to break at least one, and possibly all three, of the trilogy promises."

Mr Peacock also said there was an urgent need to develop policies which were relevant to young people and the problems they faced.

The Young Liberal Movement could provide a lead for many young Australians by

debating and providing clear policies related to youth which could be examined and possibly implemented within the parliamentary arena.

Mr Peacock referred to two recent youth surveys which he said gave a clear idea of what young Australians wanted from their lives.

The surveys showed that more than 90 per cent wanted more emphasis placed on family life, 80 per cent wanted greater emphasis on developing individual abilities, and almost 60 per cent wanted less government interference in the lives of individuals.

"More importantly, two-thirds reject notions of social equality in favour of personal freedom and room for individuals to set and achieve their own goals," Mr Peacock said.

AUSTRALIA

EDITORIAL URGES WELCOME FOR INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 12-13 Jan 85 p 14

[Editorial: "Welcome Refugees"]

[Text]

TODAY in *The Weekend Magazine* we publish an account of the heroism of a number of the Indo-Chinese refugees who have come to Australia in the past 10 years. Theirs is a story of human courage of epic proportions.

The Vietnamese, Kampuchians and Laotians who have come to Australia have fled one of the most barbarous and grotesque despotisms this century has thrown up. The evidence of persecution, torture and thorough-going totalitarianism revealed in our article more than amply explains the motivation of the million or more Vietnamese who have risked their lives fleeing their homeland since the fall of Saigon in 1975.

As former Viet Cong leaders have pointed out, Vietnamese did not flee their homeland in such numbers when Vietnam was under French domination, nor when the Americans were there. Only the imported ideology of communism has made the country literally intolerable to its own people.

It is a truism that from all evil things some good emerges. Australia has been particularly lucky to be able to welcome the Indo-Chinese refugees as migrants. Most are magnificent migrants whose industry and willingness to get on with their new lives has benefited the whole community.

Moreover, the regime from which the refugees have fled is one which came to power as a result of a war in which Australian soldiers fought and

died. Many of the refugees now in Australia fought side by side with Australian troops. Their families suffered throughout the war, as Australian families also suffered.

The Vietnamese were our allies through that long and difficult war and we owe them a degree of loyalty. Whatever domestic controversies may have transpired over the war itself, it would have been shameful indeed for Australia to have turned its back on its former allies.

The attitude of the Indo-Chinese migrants to Australia seems to be overwhelmingly positive. They rejoice in the freedoms and opportunities Australia offers. Deep within themselves they retain the sadness for their lost homeland and the bitterness for the fate which has befallen it. The war took a fearsome toll on these people, but their spirit and their humour remain intact.

The program of accepting Indo-Chinese refugees remains perhaps the outstanding humanitarian achievement of the Fraser years. It is a decision which will benefit Australia profoundly over the years to come, as the industry and intelligence of these migrants contribute to Australia culturally and economically.

It is almost impossible for affluent Australians to comprehend the suffering many of the refugees have endured. At least we can be glad that we were able to offer some of them a new home and a second chance.

AUSTRALIA

RESERVE BANK PLEDGES 'SUBSTANTIAL' GOVERNMENT FUNDS

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 10 Jan 85 p 11

[Article by Stephen Hutcheon, Banking Writer]

[Text]

The Reserve Bank yesterday moved to reassure local money markets that the Government would be injecting substantial funds into the financial markets in the next couple of months.

In a special statement on the seasonal rundown, the bank said recent estimates on government receipts and outlays would result in a change in the expected pattern of government transactions.

It said these revisions "indicate that the Government's surplus in the June quarter will be higher than previously thought, while the estimated deficit for the March quarter will be higher by a similar amount".

It emphasised, however, that the estimated overall surplus for the half year was unchanged.

The additional funds to be injected in the next couple of months would make it possible "to supplement existing holdings of short-dated securities with new issues, desirably of three-month Treasury notes.

"The Bank will also take opportunities when appropriate to make sales of similar short-dated securities from its own portfolio." The RBA added that the availability of repurchase agreements would be an additional factor this year in helping to smooth liquidity flows over the period.

The RBA statement followed yesterday's move by the Commonwealth Bank to lift its prime lending rate to 14.25 per cent amid continuing firm rates on local money markets.

The Commonwealth's prime rate rise of 0.75 per cent will take effect from Monday. It follows similar increases by the other major trading banks over the past few days and, according to the bank, reflects the recent past and continuing high cost of funds in the wholesale market.

The Commonwealth's chief general manager of the corporate division, Mr Bill Clark, said there was pressure at the moment for the prime to increase further, but several factors including the forthcoming bond tender on January 17 could change matters.

The prime rate is the rate at which banks lend amounts of \$100,000 or more to better corporate customers.

At the same time, three State banks and the Bank of New Zealand also increased their prime rates.

During a day of apprehensive trading on the money market, bank bill rates were up about 0.05 percentage points over the day with 90-day bills quoted around 14.4 per cent.

Overnight cash rates in the official market were around 10 per cent for most of the day, while in the unofficial market rates ranged from 11.5 per cent to 11 per cent.

Dealers said all rates, both cash and bill rates, were consistent with the market preparing itself for PAYE tax commitments which are expected to impact over the next two to three days.

The Reserve Bank said the \$200 million of 13-week Treasury notes offered this week went at an average yield of 12.543 per cent, up from 12.440 per cent last week.

The bank said bids accepted ranged from 12.49 per cent to 12.58 per cent and 31 per cent of the amount bid at the highest accepted yield was allotted. No 26-week notes were offered.

Meanwhile, the secondary bond market remained relatively quiet throughout the day. The November 1988 bonds were quoted around 13.1 per cent, the December 1992 bonds at 13.47 per cent, the June 1996 bonds at 13.7 per cent and December 2000 stock around 13.84.

AUSTRALIA

PRC MARKET OFFERS EXPORTS 'REAL, LASTING GROWTH'

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 8 Jan 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Go East, Young Man"]

[Text]

AS the Australian economy is gradually dragged out of the recession by the improving world economy and a stronger rural sector, one huge market appears to be offering our export industries a chance of real and lasting growth. That market is our long-ignored near neighbour, China.

As The Australian reports today, it is already a large market. We exported more than \$817 million worth of agricultural, mining and industrial products to China in 1982, and it is expected that the exports for last year will exceed that amount when final figures are tabulated.

These figures are hopeful. China is the biggest market in the world and, after firmly establishing ourselves as a major trading partner over the past 10 years, we are in a favourable position to increase and consolidate our position.

Our major export to China is wheat. The latest figures from the Department of Trade show that wheat sales accounted for more than half of the \$692 million worth of exports to China in the period from January to October last year.

This market may take careful negotiation to maintain this year, as China has enjoyed a bumper harvest itself and because of increasing competition from Argentina, the United States and Canada. But wheat is not our only successful export. Iron ore exports grew \$20 million last year to \$68.5 million, steel sales jumped

from \$36.3 to \$50.3 million and sugar climbed \$5 million to \$55.5 million.

The joint study group established by the Australian and Chinese Governments last year to examine co-operation between the two countries in the iron and steel industries is expected to help create a boom in the sales of iron ore, coal and ferrous and non-ferrous metals as the Chinese economy expands. China's demand for iron ore alone is expected to quadruple to 40 million tonnes a year by the end of the century.

As China modernises and embraces aspects of the free market system, it has taken a greater interest in capitalist enterprises and welcomes foreigners setting up joint businesses within its borders. As both Qantas and the Chinese national airline, CAAC, now run weekly direct services between here and Beijing, there is no longer any major problem facing Australian businessmen or entrepreneurs travelling there to explore business possibilities.

The Beijing representative of the Westpac Bank has a list of 160 potential new projects, ranging from hotels to animal husbandry and even an amusement park, for which China is seeking foreign joint venturers.

The export and investment possibilities of a developing country with a billion people are obviously immense. We should do everything we can to take advantage of these opportunities on our doorstep.

AUSTRALIA

PRODUCTION GROWTH, CONSUMPTION FALL PLAGUES SUGAR INDUSTRY

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 11 Jan 85 p 9

[Article by Malcolm Wilson, Investment Writer]

[Text]

Australia's sugar producers are unlikely to have much cause for joy in the wake of the depressing outlook for the world's sugar price, with expected further growth in global production in the face of flat consumption.

With the sugar price showing continuing weakness — having recently slipped to below \$US100 a tonne, less than half what it was 15 months ago — sugar analysts are gloomy about the 1985 season.

The European sugar analyst firm of E.D. & F. Man has just released its forecast that world production of sugar in the 1984-85 year will total 97 million tonnes, which indicates a surplus of 1.9 million tonnes.

It says that one of the main problem areas for sugar is in the developed countries, where the "increasing substitution of alternative sweeteners and changes in diet patterns have contributed to the stagnation and even the decline of sugar consumption".

In the United States, for instance, sugar consumption is expected to fall by 5.8 per cent during 1984-85 to 7.4 million tonnes. Five years ago in 1979-80, the US consumed no less than 9.5 million tonnes of sugar.

The situation in the US has been made even more difficult as a result of the marked increase in the production of high fructose syrups that are being used increasingly by soft drink manufacturers as a substitute.

World consumption of sugar has grown by just 1 per cent a year, while production has grown by 2.8 per cent.

On the face of it, the lower sugar prices might have been expected to cause an automatic fall in the rate of production as cane farmers reassessed its profitability.

But one of the areas that has

plagued the world's sugar industry in recent years has been western Europe, where substantial price support policies have been applied.

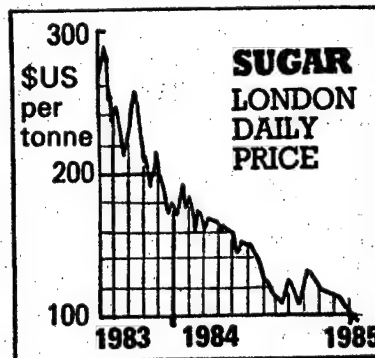
These have caused significant over-production. For the 1984-85 year, for instance, EEC sugar production is expected to reach 13 million tonnes, no less than 8 per cent higher than for the previous year.

It will also be a huge 4.4 million tonnes over expected demand by EEC countries, so this surplus amount can be expected to add to the amount on world markets.

In Australia, the lower sugar prices have put a dampener on the profit prospects of the listed sugar companies such as Bundaberg Sugar, CSR, Howard Smith and Pioneer Sugar Mills, as well as on the income prospects for the thousands of cane farmers.

The 1984 sugar harvest is almost completed; the Queensland mills finished crushing on December 19 and there is now just one mill in northern NSW still crushing.

The 1984 season was a good one in Australia with a total of 25.5 million tonnes of cane being harvested to produce 3.5 million tonnes of sugar — much more than the 3.2 million tonnes produced in the drought-affected 1983 season.



CSO: 4200/518

AUSTRALIA

EXPORT WHEAT PILEUP CREATES \$100 MILLION SCANDAL

Foreign Customers Lost

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 12-13 Jan 85 pp 1,6,7

[Article by Nigel Austin, rural writer]

[Text]

MOUNTAINS of wheat, hundreds of them throughout NSW, have become memorials to a \$100 million scandal in Australia's second-largest export industry.

More than three million tonnes still remain in NSW silos from last year's harvest — most of which should already have been exported. Australia had customers for two million tonnes of it, at \$160 per tonne. Those customers have gone elsewhere.

Another five million tonnes has just arrived from the harvest now finishing. There is no room in the bursting silos, so it is being stored above-ground at 270 sites under brightly-coloured plastic covers.

About 7.5 million tonnes of wheat now lies in grain-handling stores at nearly every inland country town in the State.

The failure to ship at least two million tonnes, worth more than \$300 million, when markets were available last year, is a result of ineptitude by the Grain Handling Authority of NSW (GHA), the State Government to which it is responsible, bureaucratic bungling and bloody-minded union action.

One obvious cost: world wheat prices fell recently by \$20 a tonne, so even if that two million tonnes is sold, the final receipt will be down \$40 million. Storage and other costs mean the total loss is between \$100 and \$150 million.

Some NSW growers are becoming so disillusioned that this harvest they trucked several hundred thousand tonnes of wheat into Queensland and Victoria to avoid the NSW handling and transport systems.

But moves to rail more NSW grain into Victoria for shipment are held up by a struggle between the GHA and the Australian Wheat Board (AWB) over who should pay the cost.

Leaders of farming bodies and statutory organisations were virtually unanimous this week in blaming the NSW GHA.

The man bearing the brunt of criticism for the authority's failure to move last year's harvest is the managing director of the GHA, Mr Geoff Dobbin.

Mr Dobbin, 52, who earns \$67,497 and \$1781 expenses a year to manage the authority and is directly responsible to the NSW Minister for

Agriculture, Mr Hallam, was formerly general manager of Grace Brothers Transport Pty Ltd.

The breakdown of the NSW grain handling system which was able to handle only four million tonnes of the record eight-million tonne 1983-84 State wheat receipts is now jeopardising the livelihoods of thousands of farmers throughout the country.

The GHA's failure to learn from similar carry-over problems that have occurred often during the past 15 years adds to a continuing record of inefficiency for the NSW grain-handling system — a system which appears no closer to being improved.

Doubts about the authority's ability to handle its task this year are so widespread that immediate action must be taken if the wheat industry is to be saved from a further huge loss.

The GHA's inability to export wheat in 1984 cost Australia not just export markets, but further blackened the nation's reputation as an international trading country.

One of the causes for the GHA not fulfilling its shipping program in 1984 was guerilla warfare by Australian Workers Union (AWU) and Public Service Association staff at seaboard terminals.

They helped drive traditional customers to competing wheat growing nations. Yet more than 50

per cent of labourers at the Sydney and Newcastle export terminals earned at least \$50,000 each in 1984 through extravagant overtime payments, according to a senior GHA employee.

The lack of shipping capacity at the Sydney and Newcastle export terminals was another major reason for the failure to export last year's crop.

But NSW was told in 1981 it would have to handle such a crop by 1985-86, and that the financial consequences for failing to handle it would be severe.

Faced with this dilemma the only alternative solution, to move the valuable grain interstate for shipment, was not taken for a variety of

reasons, including NSW Government policy to keep NSW grain in the State and because the unions involved declined to move the grain.

The result? A loss of more than \$100 million to wheat growers, at a time when the industry is involved in a grim battle for survival against falling world wheat prices and a savagely rising cost structure.

Rarely has the face of bureaucratic inefficiency been so clearly exposed in Australia. It follows the 1983 record 22-million-tonne wheat crop, which after the ravaging 1979-83 drought, more than any other item pulled the nation from the teeth of recession.

But now its value to the rural sector

and national prosperity has been downgraded by the failure of NSW to get the grain into the ships. Large buyers, including Australia's largest rural commodity customer, the USSR, were turned away because NSW wheat could not be delivered to the NSW seaboard terminals or loaded on to ships.

The general manager of the AWB, Mr Donald Sandow, is critical of the NSW system for not pulling its weight and for not adequately supporting the nation's wheat-selling program.

Mr Sandow said inefficiency in NSW was costing wheat growers in the other States a large amount in additional charges. "It's not fair to

consistently ask other growers to pay for the failure of the NSW system," he said.

"We are finding ourselves in the middle of a quagmire of rhetoric created by the shortfall in the capacity of the NSW handling system to ship wheat.

"We were busting to get grain exported last year. Let's not continue to hit growers around the legs with a big stick. The Wheat Board is the champion of all growers in Australia.

"Can we please have a facility in NSW that makes this sort of problem unlikely to happen again?"

Mr Sandow said the carry-over problem could last for at least another three seasons, given average NSW harvests of about five million tonnes, further escalating the problem.

"The GHA must be prepared to recognise the onus is on it to move grain. Last year it couldn't get enough wheat moved over the seaboard, and until the closing months of 1984 couldn't get grain moved interstate.

"We really believe it's just not right, it's not equitable for the rest of the nation."

Mr Sandow said the failings of the NSW system were: the inability of shipping facilities in NSW to operate at full capacity; an industrial climate not conducive to its smooth operation; industrial problems which prevented terminals from working full time; and an inadequate use of the transport system.

For years the policy of the AWU has been to refuse to allow a third shift at the GHA terminals, thus denying another 60 to 70 jobs. It was successful in this policy until late last year when a third shift was finally introduced.

But the high level of feather-bedding and restrictive work practices at the Sydney and Newcastle terminals continues. And so do the rail strikes in the Hunter Valley which prevented the export of 200,000 tonnes of grain from Newcastle in December alone.

The executive director of the Australian Wheatgrowers Federation, Mr Ian Wearing, said the GHA was responsible for the carry-over and must be held accountable.

"The GHA is responsible for the carry-over because it couldn't control the unions and failed to arrange adequate storage capacity at the seaboard terminals," he said.

"The GHA has not faced up to the reality that it hasn't been able to ship all its grain through NSW ports.

"The carry-over costs are such that it would have been considerably cheaper to move grain interstate for shipment.

"The NSW Government is also responsible for industrial relations. It should have shown a lot more resolve in sorting them out."

However, Mr Dobbin said the large eight-million-tonne crop in 1983 was exceptional and that no one was to blame for the carry-over.

"One has to be concerned about the carry-over, but we have to face reality — it was an exceptional harvest with a large percentage of damaged grain," Mr Dobbin said.

"There's no blame there. You can't blame anyone for a huge harvest. It's a natural reaction, with a huge harvest and 40 per cent of the wheat downgraded because of weather damage."

Mr Dobbin was critical of

wheat growers for their lethargy and lack of interest in grain handling.

He said there was no division between the AWB and the GHA, which he believed worked very closely together. Contrary to the belief of the AWB and the AWF, Mr Dobbin said he could see no problems with carry-overs in future years, if only average-sized harvests were grown in NSW.

Mr Dobbin's statements are in opposition to those of other industry leaders and indicate a serious rift between various sectors of the wheat industry.

This year, with the help of three shifts at the seaboard terminals, the GHA hopes it can ship between 5.5 and 5.8

million tonnes, which Mr Dobbin said would leave a carry-over at the end of 1985 of 1.2 million tonnes.

His opinion is not shared by other sections of the industry, which believe the GHA's record does not indicate such a success rate will be achieved.

The GHA was accused of mismanagement by the AWB, the AWF and the Livestock and Grain Producers Association this week.

Poor profitability in the wheat industry has reached such crisis proportions that a radical re-organisation of the grain-handling and transport systems appears essential if the industry is to prosper.

Inefficiency of both the GHA and the State Rail Authority (SRA) has cost the nation a fortune. The NSW Government is responsible for both bodies, and must take the responsibility.

Mr Wearing said the SRA was guilty of charging monopoly prices — freight rates three times higher than nec-

essary were imposing a tax on growers of \$16 a tonne and the NSW Government could be liable under the Trade Practices Act.

Another serious aspect is the public transfer of wealth from the rural sector to support inefficiency in State rail and grain-handling services. Ultimately it affects the living standards of all Australians

through the multiplier effect of rural spending.

Mr Wearing said the lack of action by the GHA and the SRA was highly deplorable because the opportunity was there in 1984 to export grain, yet action was not taken.

"NSW growers are horrified at having to pay for the inefficiency of the NSW handling and transport systems," Mr Wearing said.

"If NSW can't reduce its stockpile to a minimum level within one year it will have a riot on its hands."

Mr Wearing said the solution was to privatise the grain transport and handling system. The operation of country silos and seaboard terminals should be tendered for by private enterprise to improve the efficiency of the industry.

Last year's carry-over could quite easily have been avoided by better productivity at NSW terminals and the operation of a third shift at Sydney and Newcastle terminals from February or March, instead of the end of the year, he said.

This harvest, NSW growers have trucked several hundred thousand tonnes of wheat into Queensland and Victoria to avoid the NSW handling and transport systems.

But moves to rail more NSW grain into Victoria for shipment have been thwarted by a protracted struggle between the GHA and the AWB over

who should pay the cost for grain moved from NSW to Victoria.

The situation has reached a stalemate because if the AWB directs the GHA to move grain interstate, it assumes responsibility and the entire industry has to pay the cost, estimated at \$8 a tonne.

Mr Sandow says NSW growers should pay the cost because the problem was caused by the failure of their grain-handling system. He is adamant that right is on the board's side.

Mr Sandow said: "I had my first dose of this unpalatable medicine on August 28" - only days after he took up his position as head of the AWB on August 20 1984.

Mr Sandow said he hoped the dispute would reach its conclusion in weeks rather than months. The Victorian and South Australian handling systems have agreed to handle up to one million tonnes each of NSW grain this year.

Foreign Loans Extended

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 12-13 Jan 85 p 6

[Text]

THE 1983-84 wheat carry-over, combined with credit sales and the need to fund payments for the 1984-85 wheat crop, led to the Australian Wheat Board extending its offshore borrowing program by more than \$US1 billion (\$A1.2 billion) this week.

Overseas funding complements the \$A2.1 billion

domestic facility arranged by the National Australia Bank from which grower payments for the 1984-85 harvest have begun.

The general manager of the wheat board, Mr Donald Sandow, said the capacity for overseas borrowings had been extended to \$US1,956 million from \$US933 million in the 1983-84 season.

Warning Went Unheard

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 12-13 Jan 85 p 7

[Text]

WHEN the Grain Handling Authority replaced the Grain Elevators Board (GEB) on April 6 1981 it had the guidance of the NSW Grain Handling Inquiry report, directed by Mr Alex Carmichael, to assist it in its management of grain handling and transport systems until the year 2000 and beyond.

The report said the GEB had failed to take action on the problems of the seaboard terminals, particularly shift working arrangements, inadequate receival rates and poor industrial relations.

"It has failed to realise that if there is a blockage at the end of the pipeline ... the solution is to clear the blockage at the terminals," the report said.

"Reasonable expectations in making decisions are a most likely wheat crop of 6 million tonnes for the seasons 1981-82 to 1985-86 with an upper limit of approximately 8 million tonnes.

"... likely grain exports through the seaboard terminals in the range of 1.5 to 7 million tonnes with 5 million tonnes most likely until 1985-86."

The report said an excess carryover of 2 million tonnes in future for one year was likely to cost approximately \$50 million, a cost which may fall entirely on NSW growers.

The Carmichael report reads like an Orwellian warning of the state of the wheat industry in 1984, but one that nobody read.

What the report did not take into consideration was the severity of the cost-price squeeze on the wheat industry.

Grain handling costs in NSW are \$17.20 a tonne, while rail transport charges are \$24 a tonne. This total is subtracted from the price wheat growers are paid for their grain after delivery.

The executive director of the Australian Wheatgrowers

Federation, Mr Ian Wearing, said the NSW State Rail Authority was charging monopoly prices, in effect a tax on growers of \$16 a tonne.

Even in the better-run Australian seaboard terminals the productivity was half that of well-run United States terminals, whereas productivity in NSW terminals was five or six times lower than in US terminals.

Australia's transport costs on a per tonne, per kilometre basis were three times higher than those of our major competing countries.

Mr Wearing believes that if NSW had a competitive rail system the cost of transporting wheat would be about \$8 a tonne rather than \$24 a tonne.

Governments can be blamed for many of the steep costs of the wheat industry, which include fuel, freight, government protection of manufacturers — which costs wheat-growers \$35 a tonne — and revenue raising tariffs.

CSO: 4200/518

AUSTRALIA

WHEAT EXPORTS TO PRC REACH RECORD LEVELS

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 8 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by David Erskine]

[Text] Australia's wheat exports to China reached record levels last year with sales for the first 10 months of the year valued at \$366.1 million.

This is more than 10 times the value of 1983 wheat exports to China--drastically reduced because of that summer's drought--and higher than the previous record for a full calendar year set in 1979 at \$330 million.

The latest Department of Trade figures show that wheat sales contributed more than half of Australian exports to China, which were valued at \$692.1 million in the period January-October 1984.

When the figures for the full calendar year are calculated, the total value of Australian exports to China should match if not outstrip the peak of \$817 million set during 1982.

On a cautionary note, there are signs that Australian farmers will have a more difficult time securing contracts with China in 1985.

According to the Department of Trade, China, like many of our other wheat customers has enjoyed a good harvest this year and demand for wheat imports could fall.

Australian farmers have so far failed to secure contracts with the Chinese and will face tough competition from wheat growers in Argentina, the United States and Canada.

CSO: 4200/518

1 March 1985

BURMA

GOVERNMENT FORCES CLASH WITH KAREN REBELS

BK121010 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 12 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Tak--fighting raged near Tha Song Yang District border between Burmese troops and Karen rebels this morning forcing Thai authorities to evacuate some 500 families of Thai villagers from their village.

An informed source told the WORLD this morning that Burmese troops stationed opposite Ban Mae Tan of Tha Song Yang opened fire at the rebels' key base at Maw Po Kay with artillery and mortars.

The rebels retaliated with mortars and small firearms, he said.

Details of the fighting and casualties on both sides were not known as sporadic fighting raged on until late this morning.

The source said that during the shelling, a total of 28 artillery rounds landed inside the Thai soil close to east of Thai Rangers Base 3503 at Ban Mae Tan.

There was no injury to life or damage to property but Thai authorities had to move 500 Thai families three kilometres to the north of the village.

The source said that earlier yesterday Burmese troops also fired at the Karen rebels stationed on Hill 393.

There was no report of casualties, the source added.

CSO: 4200/525

BURMA

BRIEFS

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--The Italian ambassador-designate to Burma, Dr Pierfranco Signorini, presented his credentials to President U San Yu at 0930 today at the president's office in Windermere. Present at the credentials-presenting ceremony were Director General Colonel Aung Myint Baw of the president's office and Director General of Protocol U Aung Thant of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Summary] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 1 Feb 85 BK]

MALAYSIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES--Mr Daim Zainuddin, Malaysia's minister for finance, his wife, and a delegation flew in to Rangoon this evening. They were welcomed at Rangoon airport by Thura U Tun Tin, deputy prime minister and minister for planning and finance, and his wife; Dr Maung Shein, deputy minister for planning and finance, and his wife; U Aye Ko, deputy minister for planning and finance, and his wife; responsible officials of the Finance and Planning Ministry; Mr Mohd Amir bin Jaafar, Malaysian ambassador to Burma, and his wife; and staff members of the Malaysian Embassy. Members of the Malaysian delegation are Mr Tan Sri Thong Yaw Hong, secretary general of the Finance Ministry; Mr (Mohd Ramli bin Mat Wajid), deputy secretary of the Finance Ministry; and Mr (Mustafa Mohamed), special assistant to the minister. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 4 Feb 85 BK]

KARENS AMBUSH ARMY FORCE--Mae Sot, Tak--Karen insurgents yesterday hit at a Burmese position near their stronghold, a field source said. He said fighting erupted when seven Karen guerrillas from Kawmura camp ambushed the Burmese force at Nam Tidpong hill, about one kilometre away. He said the Karen guerrillas fired M.79 recoilless rocket launchers against the Burmese position and both sides were engaged in small arm fighting for about an hour. According to the source, about half an hour after the guerrillas retreated, the Burmese force responded with the mortar fire against Kawmura camp but no casualties were reported. A source said Burmese troops Friday also attacked a Karen saw-mill, about eight kilometres from Tha Song Yang of Tak Province. He said one Karen civilian was killed. [Text] [Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 10 Feb 85 p 3]

CSO: 4200/525

CAMBODIA

PHNOM PENH REPORTS END OF POLITICAL COURSE

BK061231 Pehom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] After it organized a 10-day training course for political assistants from various units, brigades, provinces, and schools throughout the country, and for various directorates of the Defense Ministry, the political directorate of the General Political Department closed this political course on the afternoon of 1 February.

At the beginning, Comrade (Chey Chhun), deputy chief of the political directorate of the General Political Department, read a report summing up the political tasks in 1984. There is progress in the performance of political tasks in 1984. Ideological work was performed timely in the entire army on the front-line battlefields and in the rear. Among the regular forces, Brigade 196 is the best unit in implementing well the policies of the party and state. The outstanding regional forces are those of Kandal, Kompong Chhnang, and Battambang Provinces. All trainees showed understanding and awareness of their duty and role.

On that occasion, the training course was honored by the presence of Comrade Meas Korch, deputy defense minister and chief of the General Political Department. He visited the trainees and expressed his congratulations to the course which achieved brilliant results. The comrade talked about the victories of the revolution in the past 6 years. The most outstanding victory in 1984 is that our armed forces mastered the fighting and occupied a number of localities taken from the enemy along the Cambodian-Thai border. Furthermore, the proselytizing movement has become a strong movement against the enemy. People throughout the country have participated in the defense labor work. The comrade deputy defense minister also denounced all maneuvers aimed at destroying the Cambodian revolution. He advised the trainees to pay attention to political guidelines, cadres, and combatants during the fighting as well as in performing the task of defense and construction of our fatherland. He continued that it is necessary to use this knowledge to contact revolutionary organizations and the state power in order to perform political work well.

This ceremony concluded in a joyful and sincere atmosphere with the firm determination of all trainees to perform their duty well.

CAMBODIA

VODK RAPS VIETNAMESE 'SCORE' TOWARDS UN

BK020734 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
31 Jan 85

[Station commentary: "The Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Soil Others With Their Bloodstained Hands to Blame Others for Their Own Crimes"]

[Text] A short while before UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar arrived in Hanoi, Nguyen Co Thach--Hanoi's first chief diplomat--dared to trample arrogantly and savagely upon the UN resolutions by saying he will hold talks on the Cambodian problem with the UN secretary general but this negotiation must be outside the framework of the UN resolutions. Furthermore, Nguyen Co Thach made remarks about the United Nations and even termed it a blood stained organization. This is serious scorn by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors toward the United Nations. It is also a tricky maneuver of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors to soil others with their bloodstained hands in order to blame others for their own crimes in massacring the Cambodian people and committing genocide against the Cambodian race.

Everybody has realized that the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors are ruthless criminals who are more savage, cruel, and fascist than the Nazis. Their hands are stained with the fresh blood of over 2.5 million Cambodians they have massacred during the past over 6 years. Since they sent their troops to attack and annex Cambodia, they have savagely and barbarously massacred innocent Cambodians--the young, the elderly, males, females, children, and even babies in cradles--with all their means. They have killed out people with bullets. They have arrested, imprisoned, tortured, and killed our people. They have cut the throats and cut open the abdomens of our people. They have burnt our people alive. They have plundered and destroyed the belongings, paddy, and rice of our people in order to starve them. Moreover, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have oppressed our people. They have forced our people to stay in their strategic hamlets and do not allow them to leave their villages to earn a living.

In fertile areas, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have forced our Cambodian people to leave their villages, rice fields, and farmlands to settle in arid regions without any corps. Our people have tragically suffered from malnutrition and illness. The Vietnamese aggressors have transported their nationals to rob the houses, rice fields, farmlands, and crops of our people. Furthermore,

they have used toxic chemical weapons to kill our people. They spray toxic chemicals in water and over villages, rice fields, and farmlands. They also poison cakes and savagely fire gas shells to kill our people.

Recently, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors sent their troops to attack and destroy Cambodian refugee camps along the Cambodian-Thai border, massacring innocent people. The world and all humanity pity these innocent Cambodian refugees, who are the elderly, women, and children who escaped the massacre and oppression by the Vietnamese enemy inside the country. They sought a peaceful life along the border but were followed, attacked, and killed by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. While the world is denouncing and condemning them for their attacks on Cambodian refugee camps along the Cambodian-Thai border, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are arrogant. They deny that they attacked civilians. Moreover, they blame others for their crimes. This is the trick of thief crying stop thief. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors soil others with their bloodstained hands to blame others for their own crimes.

Nguyen Co Thach dared to scorn the United Nations and the UN secretary general when he visited Vietnam. This shows that the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors are very cruel and fascist. They do not respect international law or the UN Charter. They do not listen to the international community's demands. They do not want to solve the Cambodian problem or the issues in the region through peaceful means. They want to continue to massacre the Cambodian people and commit genocide against the Cambodian race in order to swallow Cambodian territory and include it in Vietnam. They want to violate the Thai border region by shelling this area, killing Thai villagers and damaging their belongings and property. They want to create insecurity and aggravate their war of aggression and expansion in the region in accordance with their own regional aggressive and expansionist strategy and the global aggressive and expansionist strategy of their Soviet masters in this region.

Facing the Vietnamese enemy aggressors--who are arrogant and cruel, prefer only the law of the jungle, do not respect international law or the UN Charter, do not listen to the international community's demands, and are arrogant in pursuing their war of aggression and expansion, causing permanent tension in the region--it is necessary for all countries in the region, the international community, and the United Nations to join hands to pressure the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors more vigorously in all fields. These regional countries, the world community, and the United Nations should join hands to assist and support the Cambodian people and the CGDK more energetically so that they remain able to continue their active struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefield until they encounter many more difficulties in the military, political, diplomatic, economic, and other domains. When they face many such difficulties, the Hanoi Vietnamese will cease to be arrogant and they can be forced to implement the UN resolutions by withdrawing all their aggressor troops unconditionally from Cambodia and letting the Cambodian people determine their own destiny without outside interference.

The Cambodian people's sufferings cannot be put to an end permanently and peace and stability cannot be restored throughout Southeast Asia unless the Vietnamese fully implement the UN resolutions.

CAMBODIA

VONADK REPORTS ARMY BACKING FOR CABINET MEETING

BK070647 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodia 0500 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Six February "Motion" of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Support of the 3 February CGDK Cabinet Meeting Communique]

[Text] After hearing the communique of the cabinet of the CGDK which held its fifth meeting on 3 February 1985 under the lofty chairmanship of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, broadcast over the Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea on 6 February 1985, the male and female combatants and cadres of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea are very satisfied with it and would like to voice total agreement with and full support for it.

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have sent hundreds of thousands of their troops to invade and occupy Cambodia for over 6 years now. During this period they have been carrying out all kinds of heinous crimes against our Cambodian nation and people in a most brutal, savage, and fascist manner in an attempt to exterminate our race and incorporate our country into Vietnam. However, our male and female combatants and cadres of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea have been courageously upholding the banner of struggle inextricably on the battlefield and causing more serious defeats to them. Failing in their design to militarily disperse the Cambodian people's resistance forces, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have resorted to all kinds of tricks in order to split our resistance. The male and female combatants and cadres of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea have been aware of these dark maneuvers and are determined to heighten their sense of vigilance at all times, resolutely pledging to continue making sacrifices in blood and flesh in attacking the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they completely withdraw their aggressor troops from Cambodia in accordance with the resolutions of the past six UN General Assembly sessions.

The National Army of Democratic Kampuchea is glad that our CGDK is united as a single body under the presidency of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to continue working toward the successful achievement of the sacred goal: To struggle against and attack the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are driven out of our beloved Cambodia.

The National Army of Democratic Kampuchea is satisfied with the present state of the great national union represented by the tripartite CGDK in the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and is pleased with the future great national union following the expulsion of all the Vietnamese enemy aggressors from Cambodia.

[Signed] The National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, 6 February 1985.

CSO: 4212/44

CAMBODIA

SVAY RIENG PROVINCE CELEBRATES ICP ANNIVERSARY

BK050718 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] On 3 February, the 55th founding anniversary of the Indochinese Communist Party was solemnly celebrated in Svay Rieng Province. Attending the meeting were provincial party leaders and representatives from people's committees, party members, core groups, youth union, and provincial and district services. Many Vietnamese experts were also present.

Comrade (Hok Landi), deputy secretary of the provincial committee for control of party affairs and chairman of the Svay Rieng Provincial Organizational Commission, outlined the history, traditions, and the bonds of solidarity among the three parties, armies, and peoples in struggling against common enemies from the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists to the Beijing Chinese expansionists, particularly since the formation of the Indochinese Communist Party under Chairman Ho Chi Minh's leadership and education. Comrade (Hok Landi) reminded the audience to be vigilant and to clearly perceive the maneuvers of the genocidal clique, lackey of the Beijing Chinese, and transform revolutionary vigilance into real confidence in the party and emulation movement to fulfill the 1985 social and economic tasks. Furthermore, the comrade called on the meeting and our people to take care of the SRV-PRK bonds of solidarity as the apple of their eyes.

On the same occasion, various representatives expressed their sentiments and pledged to carry out the national construction and defense tasks. They also read congratulatory messages to the KPRP Central Committee.

CSO: 4212/44

CAMBODIA

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT BATTLEFIELD ACTIVITIES

Battle Reports for 1-7 Feb

BK080603 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian and (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 1-7 February:

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 1 February reports that between 22 and 29 January, Democratic Kampuchean combatants killed or wounded 252 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Kampot, Kompong Som, Leach, Samlot, Pailin-Route 10, Moun-Pursat, Battambang, Kompong Speu, Kompong Thom, and Kompong Cham battlefields. They destroyed 35 assorted weapons, 173 barracks, and 4 district office buildings on the Kampot battlefield; a commune office building, 1,005 meters of railroad tracks, a 5-meter bridge, 4 C-25 radio sets, 2 telephone sets, and 3 tanks on the Leach battlefield; a truck, 4 barrels of engine oil, a provincial trade office, a typewriter, 50 rowing boats, 5 4-hp boat engines, 5 20-hp vessels, 3 16-hp vessels, 120 sacks of paddy, and some documents, ammunition, and war materiel. They seized 13 assorted weapons, 321 hand grenades, and some ammunition, and war materiel. They also liberated Trapeang Lpeou township on the Kompong Som battlefield.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 2 February, between 16 and 31 January, Democratic Kampuchean forces killed or wounded 300 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the South Sisophon, Battambang, Moun-Pursat, Kompong Chhnang, Kampot, Kompong Thom, Mondolkiri, Samlot, Koh Kong Leu, Koh Kong Kraom, and Kompong Cham battlefields. They destroyed 61 assorted weapons, 383 meters of railroad tracks, 5 barracks, 40 large trenches, 60 small trenches, and 2 commune offices on the Kompong Thom battlefield; a truck, a telephone set, a hand tiller, 2 rice milling machines, a rice store, and some ammunition and war materiel. They seized a Goryonov, five hand grenades, and some ammunition and war materiel. They also freed a position on the South Sisophon battlefield, three positions on the Samlot battlefield, a position on the Koh Kong battlefield, four villages on the Kompong Thom battlefield, and two villages in Kompong Chhnang Province.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 3 February reveals that between 20 and 31 January, Democratic Kampuchean forces killed 134 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 145 others on the Kompong Cham, Western Leach, South Sisophon, Ratanakiri, Kampot,

and Kompong Thom battlefields. They destroyed 47 weapons, 2 commune offices, 13 barracks, 25 trenches, a gasoline depot, a warehouse, a rice mill, 5 trucks, and 2 bridges. They seized 20 weapons and 5 maps. They also liberated 13 villages in Kompong Cham Province.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 4 February states that from 19 January to 2 February, Democratic Kampuchea combatants killed or wounded 198 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Kompong Chhnang, North Battambang, Pursat, Kompong Thom, Tonle Sap, Sisophon-south of Route 5, Koh Kong Leu, East Battambang, Preah Vihear, and Siem Reap battlefields. They destroyed 53 assorted guns, a commune office, 30 military barracks, 16 trenches, an ammunition depot, a warehouse, 2 paddy storehouses, 2 cloth warehouses, a rice milling machine, a motorboat, a boat, a radio, and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel. They seized 16 guns, 2 maps, and some ammunition and military materiel. They liberated 10 villages on the Kompong Thom battlefield, 12 villages and 2 Vietnamese positions in Pursat Province, and 700 people.

According to VODK at 2330 GMT on 4 February, from 16 to 31 January, DK troops killed or wounded 536 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Kompong Cham, Leach, Sisophon-south of Route 5, Kampot, Koh Kong Kraom, Koh Kong Leu, Kompong Chhnang, Pursat, Samlot, Pailin-Route 10, Kompong THom, Mondolkiri, and Ratanakiri battlefields. They destroyed 66 assorted weapons, 6 trucks, a rice milling machine, a generator, a gasoline depot, a rice storehouse, a warehouse, 25 trenches, 14 military barracks, a commune of rice, and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel. They also cut two bridges. They seized 14 assorted weapons and some ammunition and military materiel. They also liberated 13 villages on the Kompong Cham battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 5 February says that from 27 January to 3 February, DK combatants killed or wounded 174 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the East Kompong Cham, Pailin, Sisophon-south of Route 5, and Koh Kong Leu battlefields. They destroyed 26 assorted guns, 3 trucks, a district office, and a quantity of military materiel. They seized 15 guns, and some documents, ammunition, and military materiel. The same VONADK cast states that on 27 January, DK army attacked Memot District office, Kompong Cham Province. They killed 7 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 10 others. They destroyed some weapons, ammunition, and materiel. They seized 10 rifles, 30 bundles of cloth, and some documents and materiel.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 6 February from 26 January to 4 February, Democratic Kampuchean combatants killed or wounded 257 enemy soldiers on the Siem Reap, South Battambang, MOUNG-Pursat, Kompong Cham, Kratie, Kompong Speu, Pailin, Koh Kong Leu, Kompong Thom, Sisophon-south of Route 5, and East Battambang battlefields. Among those killed and wounded were a number of Soviets and Eastern Europeans of the Warsaw Pact who stayed at a hotel in Siem Reap Town. DK troops destroyed 30 assorted guns, a large part of a hotel in Siem Reap Town, a provincial office building, a provincial court building, a hotel, 500 containers of gasoline, many storehouses for materiel, 4 commune offices, 24 military barracks, 85 trenches, 5 motorboats, 5 boats, a generator, 3 rice milling machines, a trade storehouse, and a quantity of documents, ammunition, and military materiel. They cut 12 sections of railway tracks for a total of

300 meters. They seized 13 guns, a C-25 radio, 2 compasses, 5 maps, and some guns, ammunition, and military materiel. They also liberated a commune office and nine villages on the Moung-Pursat battlefield, nine villages on the South Battambang battlefield, and four others on the Kompong Cham battlefield.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 6 February reports that from 19 January to 3 February, DK troops killed or wounded 362 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Cham, Pursat, Battambang, Tonle Sap, Pailin, Leach, Kompong Thom, Sisophon-south of Route 5, Koh Kong Leu, East Battambang, Siem Reap, and Preah Vihear battlefields. They destroyed 67 assorted weapons, 3 trucks, a rice milling machine, a motorboat, an ammunition depot, 2 paddy storehouses, 2 warehouses for materiel, 2 cloth storehouses, 19 trenches, 31 military barracks, 3 commune office buildings, and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel. They seized 20 assorted weapons and some ammunition and military materiel. They also liberated 2 Vietnamese positions and 23 villages.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 7 February discloses that from 17 January to 5 February, DK combatants on the Battambang, Siem Reap, Kampot, Tonle Sap, Kompong Chhnang, Sisophon-south of Route 5, Pailin-Route 10, Kompong Thom, and Leach battlefields killed or wounded 330 Vietnamese enemy soldiers. A large quantity of guns, a district office, a commune office, a Vietnamese office, 2 Vietnamese houses, 82 military barracks, 108 trenches, a radar system, a large quantity of aircraft materials, a C-25 radio, 3 telegraph machines, 5 telephones, an ammunition depot, a medicine storehouse, a cloth warehouse containing 200 rolls of cloth, 2 paddy storehouses containing 5,000 sacks of paddy, a rice mill, a rice milling machine, 2 trucks, 5 motorcycles, 2 boats, 371 sets of military uniforms, and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel were destroyed. DK forces seized a telegraph machine, a telephone, 1,500 meters of telephone line, and a large quantity of weapons, ammunition, and military materiel. They also liberated and occupied a district office and a commune office in Siem Reap Province.

Vietnamese Tanks Ambushed

BK090427 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Excerpt] On 4 February, we ambushed Vietnamese tanks in an area between Andong Pi and Phnum Nu on the Sisophon-south section of route 5 battlefield. We set 2 tanks ablaze, killing 40 Vietnamese soldiers in the tanks, and destroyed 2 85-mm guns, 9 12.7-mm guns, 9 M-79's, 9 B-40's, 2 Goryunov guns, 20 AK's, and some war materiel. At the same time we ambushed Vietnamese soldiers who came from nearby to help their colleagues. We killed 5 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 10 others.

On the western Leach battlefield: We ambushed a Vietnamese battalion moving westward from (Banteay Patsip), killing 36 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 55 others; destroying 16 AK's, 3 B-40's, 2 M-79's, 10 B-40's, 3,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 30 rucksacks, and some war materiel; and seizing 20 B-40 rockets, 5,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 15 rucksacks, 10 canteens, 15 pairs of shoes, and some war materiel. On 4 February, we ambushed a Vietnamese battalion west

of (Banteay Patsip) camp, killing 30 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 31 others. We destroyed a B-40, a RPD, three AK's, and some war materiel; and seized some ammunition and war materiel.

On the Siem Pang Battlefield [Stung Treng Province]: On 6 February, we attacked a Vietnamese battalion at a hill east of Siem Pang, killing 21 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 27 others. We destroyed three AK's, three B-40's, and some war materiel. We seized some ammunition and war materiel.

Toxic Chemicals in Mondolkiri

BK100419 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
9 Feb 85

[Excerpt] On 27 January, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors spread toxic chemicals from a helicopter over O Reang stream in Kev Seima District of Mondolkiri Province, incapacitating many inhabitants living nearby.

Poison in Kratie Kills Two

BK090749 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
8 Feb 85

[Excerpt] On 8 January in Sambo District of Kratie Province, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors spread poison in water sources, fruits, and cakes, killing two inhabitants and seriously incapacitating seven others.

Workers Killed in Kampot

BK110126 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
10 Feb 85

[Excerpt] On 22 January, in Chhuk District, Kampot Province, the Vietnamese enemy rounded up our people and forced them to clear forests on Koh kong battlefield. Upon arriving in Koh Kong, our people united and revolted against the Vietnamese and fled home. However, the Vietnamese fired on our people, killing 18 of them.

On 24 January, the Vietnamese enemy planted mines around our people's living quarters, killing two more persons.

People 'Rounded Up'

BK110130 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
10 Feb 85

[Text] On 18 January, at Kaoh Thmei, Kompong Som, the Vietnamese enemy rounded up 24 boatloads of our people who were fishing and took them to Vietnam. The Vietnamese confiscated our people's boats, fishing nets, and fish catch and threatened them, saying that those who want to be freed should pay 1,000 riel each.

Vietnamese Poison 2 Ponds

BK061242 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
5 Feb 85

[Excerpt] On 27 January, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors stealthily spread poison in various ponds in O Reang Commune, Kev Seima District, Mondolkiri Province, killing many fish. Moreover, many inhabitants were incapacitated after eating food cooked with those fish.

3 Villages 'Liberated' in Kratie

BK100418 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
9 Feb 85

[Battle reports from various battlefields]

[Excerpt] Our national army and guerrillas attacked and smashed the Vietnamese commune office at Russei Kev, Prek Prasap District, Kratie Province, on 1 February. We killed or wounded some Vietnamese soldiers and seized some war materiel. On 5 February, our national army and guerrillas attacked and smashed another Vietnamese commune office at Kaoh Ta Tuy, Prek Prasap District, Kratie Province, killing two Vietnamese soldiers and wounding another. We destroyed a commune office and four material warehouses; seized three AK's, three AR-15's, an SK, and some war materiel; and liberated three villages, namely, Phum Chong Kaoh, Kandal, and Kbal Kaoh.

Villages 'Freed'

BK050732 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Excerpts] At 2100 on 29 January, our special detachment launched a commando attack and completely destroyed Kompong Leng District seat, Kompong Chhnang Province.

We killed 9 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 10 others. We destroyed an ammunition depot, a warehouse for various materiels, 12 military barracks, and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel.

Our national army attacked the Vietnamese enemy at Thmar Koul Township, Mongkolborei District, Battambang Province, on the night of 1 February. We killed eight Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded five others. We destroyed 1 DK-82, 1 60-mm mortar, 1 B-40, 1 RPD, 1 rice milling machine, 1 paddy storehouse containing 300 sacks of paddy, 1 cloth storehouse, 1 storehouse for various materiel, and a quantity of military materiel.

Our national army launched a sweep operation against the Vietnamese enemy on route 5 from Svay At to an area 1 kilometer west of Pursat town on the night of 31 January.

After 30 minutes of fighting, we liberated a company position at Svay At, a platoon position in an area west of Svay At, and (Stoeng Prey) commune office near Pursat Town. We killed 12 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 13 others. We destroyed 11 AK's, 1 RPD, 2 SKS's, 1 commune office, 18 military barracks, 16 trenches, 1 paddy storehouse containing 200 sacks of paddy, 1 cloth warehouse with 200 rolls of cloth, and a quantity of military materiel. We seized 5 AK's, 1 AR-15, 13 rolls of cloth and some military materiel, and liberated 12 villages: (Stoeng Prey), O Sdau, Panam, Svay At, O Kuk, Dang Rong, Anlung Thor, Dang Lang, Ban Nea, Kouk Samraong, Tnaot Chum, and Skok Khtum.

Our guerrillas attacked Chamna Kraom commune office on Route 6, Stoung District, Kompong Thom Province, on 25 January. We killed two Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded three others. We destroyed two commune office buildings and a quantity of documents and military materiel. We seized an AK, 3,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 5 sacks of rice, and some military materiel. We liberated 10 villages: Ch'ap, Spean Kroung, Thnal Bek, Svay Ea, Dang Nongkoal, Leap, Trangel, Neang Nea, Chamnak, and Chamna.

Kompong Cham Province Actions

BK040512 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Kompong Cham battle field: On the night of 29 January, our national army launched an attack against a Vietnamese position in a barrack opposite the Kompong Cham Provincial Seat College. After a 30-minute battle, we killed 30 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 35 others. We destroyed a 50,000-liter gasoline depot, a warehouse, 3 trucks, and some weapons and ammunition. We also seized some war materiel.

On the night of 29 January, we launched an attack against Ampil commune office located in Trapeang Ampil Village. After a 15-minute battle, we completely liberated this commune office. We killed seven Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded eight others; four bodies were left on the battlefield. We destroyed 1 commune office building, 3 barracks, a rice stock containing 50 sacks of rice, a big generator, 10 trenches, and some war materiel. We seized 1 AK rifle, 2 SKS's, 1,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 5 maps, some documents, and some war materiel. We liberated 13 villages: Tream, (Charean Khang Kaeut), Tuol Prasat, Kev Romuol, Boeng Mrech, Tuol Khsach, Veal Kreal, Veal Kreal Kraom, Trapeang Ampil, Tuol Pen, Chrak Krabao, Tbeng and Ta Peang.

Kompong Trach District Attacked

BK040402 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] On 24 January, our national army and guerrillas launched a three-pronged attack against the Vietnamese enemy district office at Lop township in Kompong Trach District near the Vietnamese border [Kampot Province]. The first prong attacked the district office; the second prong attacked the platoon position forming the defense network of the district office; and the third attacked the

Lop Township. After a 15-minute battle, we killed 15 Vietnamese enemy soldiers; 8 bodies were left on the battlefield, 10 others were wounded. We destroyed 2 AK's, 4 district office buildings, 170 barracks, 50 bicycles, 3 motorcycles, 4 cans of diesel, 70 sacks of paddy, 5 20-hp motorboats, and 50 row boats. We seized 4 AK's, 1 M-79 machine gun, 2 12.7-mm machine guns, 1 machine gun, 310 hand grenades, 14 M-79 grenades, and some war materiel.

Kompong Thom, Kompong Chhnang Attacks

BK060334 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Excerpts] We attacked the Vietnamese enemy's Troap commune office in (Chi Sar) village on Route 6 in Santuk District, Kompong Thom Province, on 25 January.

After 10 minutes of fighting, we destroyed and completely liberated this commune office. We killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese enemy soldiers, destroyed 2 commune office buildings and a paddy storehouse containing 30 sacks of paddy, and liberated 4 villages: (Chi Sar), Tuol Vihear, Chey Sbai, and Trapeang Svay.

We attacked a Vietnamese enemy platoon position by the railroad tracks south of Romeas station, Toek Phos District, Kompong Chhnang Province, on 27 January.

We killed five Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded seven others, destroyed two military barracks and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel, seized some military materiel, and liberated two villages: Don Mau and (Khchau).

Soviets 'Killed or Wounded'

BK070404 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Battle report from various battlefields]

[Excerpts] Our national army launched a three-prong attack on Siem Reap Town on the night of 2 February. The first prong was directed against Santepheap Hotel and the provincial town hall, where the Vietnamese enemy soldiers were staying. The second prong was directed against Dap Chhuon's house and the movie theater, where Vietnamese soldiers were staying. The third prong was directed against the provincial court office, where Vietnamese soldiers were staying, and the Grand Hotel where Soviet advisers and Eastern Europeans of the Warsaw Pact were staying. We successfully launched this three-prong attack.

We killed or wounded a number of Soviets and Eastern Europeans of the Warsaw Pact who were staying at the Grand Hotel in Siem Reap town. We killed 38 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the scene and wounded many others.

We destroyed 500 containers of gasoline, a large part of a hotel in Siem Reap town, a building of the provincial town hall, a building of the provincial court, a building of Santepheap Hotel, 8 motorcycles, and many warehouses for materiel. We seized a large quantity of weapons, ammunition, and military materiel.

Our national army launched a two-prong attack against a Vietnamese enemy's battalion position in Bay Damran commune on the Sangke River, south of Battambang town, on 2 February. The first prong was directed against the battalion position that defended the commune office. The second prong was directed against the Bay Damran commune office. After 1 hour of fighting, we completely liberated this battalion position and the Bay Damran commune office. We killed 15 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 20 others. We destroyed an M-30, a B-40, 5 AK's, 250 shells of 60-mm mortar, 2,500 rounds of AK ammunition, 6 crates of M-30 ammunition, 1,500 rounds of carbine ammunition, 10 military barracks, 30 trenches, a commune office building, and a quantity of military materiel. We seized 2,200 rounds of AK ammunition, 9 B-40 rockets, 7 hand grenades, 5,000 rounds of carbine ammunition, 20 hammocks, a compass, a motorcycle, 4 maps, and some military materiel. We liberated nine villages: Prey Totoeng, Kompong Chev, Tuol Chheuteal, Lang, Krala, Prum Cheang, Bay Damran, Ta Mang, and Sdau.

We attacked and cut 12 sections of the Vietnamese enemy's railway tracks for a total of 300 meters between O Kreal and Prey Svay, MOUNG-PURSAT battlefield, on 3 February.

We attacked the Vietnamese enemy's Snam Preah commune office, MOUNG-PURSAT battlefield, on 2 February. After one hour of fighting, we completely liberated this commune office. We killed six Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded eight others. We destroyed 2 AK's, 2 SKS's, a commune office building, 12 military barracks, 30 trenches, a generator, and a quantity of military materiel. We liberated nine villages: Snam Preah, Andong Sambuor, Pneau, Phteah Pi, Chambak Meas, Tuol Sangke, Phteah Pralay, Snam Pe, and Svay Sa. We liberated 300 people who were forced by Vietnamese enemy aggressors to build roads for them.

We launched a two-prong attack on the Roka A commune office, Kang Meas District, Kompong Cham Province, on 2 February. The first prong originated from Chruoy Krabau village and went to the commune office. The second prong was directed from Prek Chi to the security office and the office of Vietnamese experts. After 15 minutes of fighting, we completely liberated and occupied this commune office. We killed 15 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 5 others. We destroyed 2 commune office buildings, 10 trenches, 2 military barracks, 5 motorboats, 5 boats, 2 rice milling machines, 15 sacks of paddy, 2 containers of diesel, and some military materiel. We seized an AR-15, 3,000 rounds of ammunition, and a quantity of military materiel. We liberated four villages: Roka A, Prek Chi, Chruoy Krabau, and Sre Sranaoh.

Villages 'Liberated'

BK020959 (Clandestine Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 31 Jan 85

[[Excerpts] Our Democratic Kampuchean National Army launched a commando attack on Kompong Roka township, south Bakan District, and Ta Thnouk commune

office, south of Pursat, Muong-Pursat battlefield, on 23 January. After 1 hour of fighting, we completely liberated both the township and commune office. We killed 15 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 7 others. We destroyed 15 assorted weapons, 1 commune office, 10 trenches, 20 barracks, 1 cloth storehouse with 100 rolls of cloth, 1 rice storehouse containing 100 sacks of rice, 1 paddy storehouse with 100 sacks of paddy, 1 rice milling machine, 1 motorcycle, 5 bicycles, and a quantity of military materiel. We seized four AK's, three AR-15's, two SKS's, six rolls of cloth, three sacks of rice, and some military materiel. We liberated 10 villages: Ta Thnoul, Kompong Roka, Kngan, Kaoh Prateal, Banteay Kouk, Phteah Kaoh, Teas, Boeng Traol, Chumreh, and Thmei.

We attacked the Vietnamese enemy's commune office in Kouk Rovieng commune, south of Ph'av, Cheung Prey District, Kompong Cham Province, on 26 January. We killed and wounded a number of Vietnamese enemy soldiers. We destroyed two buildings of this commune office and a quantity of military materiel. We liberated three villages: Kouk Rovieng, Chhuk, and Toul.

We attacked the Vietnamese enemy position at Vavel, south Sisophon battlefield, on 24 January. We killed five Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded five others. We destroyed two SKS's, a truck, a trench, and a quantity of military materiel. We seized nine sacks of rice, a map, and some military materiel. We liberated five villages: (Sla Keng), Kob, Chong Khao, Prey Totoeng, and Bavel Ti Pi. On 25 January, the Vietnamese enemy gathered their forces and attempted to attack us and take back these villages. They were ambushed by us and routed. We killed 10 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 7 others.

Poison in Siem Reap

BK020704 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodia 2330 GMT
31 Jan 85

[Excerpt] In December, the Vietnamese enemy spread poison in water sources in Kouk Dong commune, Varin District, Siem Reap Province, killing two inhabitants and incapacitating a number of others.

'Liberation' of Township

BK021630 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Excerpts] At midnight on 28 January, our national army launched a two-prong attack on Trapeang Lpeou Township, east Kampot District, Kompong Som battlefield. The first prong was directed from Prek to the market. The second prong originated from Route 3 to the market. After 35 minutes of fighting, we completely liberated this township.

We killed six Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded seven others. Among those killed was a platoon leader. We destroyed six AK's, a B-40, a C-25 radio, two telephones, three motorboats, four bicycles, a typewriter, an ammunition depot, and a warehouse. We seized 2 AK's, 2,500 rounds of AK ammunition, 6 hammocks, 15 sets of clothes, and a quantity of documents and military materiel.

On 28 January, we ambushed Vietnamese tanks and trucks moving from Sre Peang to Anlung Reap in an area west of Banteay Entri, Leach battlefield. We destroyed three tanks and a truck. We killed 16 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 17 others. We destroyed 2 85-mm machineguns, 4 M-30's, 3 B-40's, 8 AK's, 200 rounds of 85-mm ammunition, 2 C-25 radios, and a quantity of military materiel.

CSO: 4212/44

CAMBODIA

CGDK CABINET COMMUNIQUE REFLECTS 'FIRM UNITY'

BK080635 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
7 Feb 85

[Station Editorial: "The Communique of the Fifth CGDK Cabinet Meeting Reflects the Firm Unity of All Cambodian Patriotic Forces Who Are Determined to Defeat the Genocidal Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors"]

[Text] The Cabinet of the CGDK held its fifth meeting on 3 February 1985 under the chairmanship of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and with the participation of His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK, and His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs. This fifth meeting took place at a time when the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors are massively dispatching troops, tanks, and artillery pieces to attack, tear down, and destroy civilian refugee camps along the Cambodian-Thai border and to conduct large-scale operations against our tripartite resistance forces in Cambodia's western border regions.

The goal of the onslaught launched by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors during this dry season is, on the one hand, to disperse the patriotic Cambodian resistance forces fighting against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and to massacre and exterminate innocent Cambodian people living in various settlements under the control of our CGDK and, on the other, to split the internal solidarity and unity of our CGDK thereby breaking up our CGDK militarily and politically, doing away with our legitimacy and aiding Vietnam's propaganda gimmicks. However, the outcome was a complete surprise for the Vietnamese.

Not only has the dry-season offensive of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors against our tripartite Cambodian resistance forces failed to split or break up our CGDK, but it has instead rendered our tripartite resistance forces more united in their joint struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and more resolute, powerful, and firm than ever before. It has also further strengthened the internal unity of our CGDK. Moreover, it has won for our tripartite resistance forces greater sympathy and more active support from all other Cambodian patriotic forces both at home and abroad and from the international community just as the communique of the fifth CGDK Cabinet meeting stressed: The criminal attacks of the enemy against the armed forces of the CGDK and the civilian population cannot shake the unity binding the three factions of the CGDK but will only strengthen this unity among the three factions of the CGDK as well as among other patriots.

The communique of the fifth CGDK cabinet meeting reflects the firm unity of our tripartite resistance forces in their views and analysis of the situation as well as in the assessment of both enemy and friendly forces and the unity in taking various measures to enhance the effectiveness of our struggle against the genocidal, expansionist, and annexationist Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

Regarding the situation of the struggle waged by our Cambodian people which is developing excellently in all fields--military, political, and diplomatic--the cabinet of our CGDK unanimously noted that the military situation during the current 7th dry season is better than last year and that the military situation of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors during the past 6 years has deteriorated steadily. Morale among the Vietnamese troops is extremely low and Vietnam itself cannot be used for any more extended period as a support base for the war of aggression in Cambodia, whereas our Cambodian resistance forces are growing both militarily and politically, and are gaining greater influence both inside and outside Cambodia, and are attacking the enemy everywhere throughout Cambodia, both around the Tonle Sap Lake and deep inside the country.

Regarding the all-out efforts of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to attack us on the border battlefields during the current dry season, the cabinet of our CGDK was unanimous that they do not demonstrate the strength of the enemy aggressors; they only show that the enemy forces are forced to counter our resistance forces and that such attacks are merely a publicity stunt. The enemy aggressors, therefore, cannot achieve the hoped-for results.

Through a consensus in the study of the all-round situation of the Cambodian people's struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and through an examination of the Vietnamese scheme to split our tripartite CGDK, our cabinet pledged to further strengthen unity within the CGDK with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as president in order to continue the struggle against the genocidal Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are completely driven from Cambodian soil in accordance with the UN resolutions on Cambodia.

The cabinet also discussed a number of issues and unanimously adopted a number of measures to further increase the effectiveness of the all-round struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

Therefore, the communique of the fifth CGDK cabinet meeting reflects the resolute will and aspiration of the entire Cambodian nation and people and of all Cambodian patriotic resistance forces to hold high the banner of great national union, to increase the fighting forces, and to continue the struggle against the genocidal, expansionist, and annexationist Vietnamese enemy aggressors until final, total victory. The communique of the fifth CGDK cabinet meeting is therefore a source of great encouragement for all the armed forces of our CGDK and for the whole Cambodian nation and people fighting and shedding blood directly on the battlefields to drive all the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors from Cambodia.

The entire Cambodian nation and people, the entire Democratic Kampuchean National Army, and all other patriotic forces voice full support for the communique of the fifth CGDK cabinet and pledge to unite as one under the leadership of the CGDK with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as the leader and to intensify forces and momentum in the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors throughout Cambodia until total victory: to completely liberate our beloved Cambodia.

CAMBODIA

VODK AIRS ARMY STATEMENT ON CGDK CABINET MEETING

BK090842 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
8 Feb 85

[Statement of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army supporting the communique of the fifth CGDK Cabinet meeting--date not given]

[Text] After listening attentively to the communique of the fifth CGDK Cabinet meeting, all units of our Democratic Kampuchean National Army on all battlefields throughout the country held meetings at their respective units and localities and issued a joint statement. In this joint statement, our Democratic Kampuchean National Army units expressed immense satisfaction with the communique.

Through this communique of the CGDK Cabinet meeting, we clearly see that:

1. The situation of our struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors has developed favorably in military, political, and diplomatic fields. Particularly, the military situation in this, the seventh dry season has developed more favorably than in the sixth dry season. As for the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, during the past 6 years, their situation has deteriorated steadily. The Vietnamese aggressor troops' morale has dropped gradually. Meanwhile, our anti-Vietnamese Cambodian resistance forces have become stronger and fought more vigorously on all battlefields around the Tonle Sap Lake and in Western Cambodia. Moreover, we have launched more vigorous attacks deep inside the interior of Cambodia, thus seriously menacing the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

The above-mentioned assessment of the situation made by our CGDK Cabinet is totally in accord with the real situation on the Cambodian battlefields. All of us, Democratic Kampuchean National Army units who personally struggle on the battlefield, also see that in the current dry season, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have become more weary and weaker than in the previous dry seasons. We see that the Vietnamese aggressor troops on all battlefields have not acted big as they did in 1979 and 1980. Whenever they were attacked by our forces, the Vietnamese aggressor troops always fled in disarray from their positions as well as all battlefields. Some fled for their life, leaving behind their guns, shoes, and helmets. This clearly indicates that the morale of the Vietnamese soldiers is very low. As for us, we have attacked the Vietnamese soldiers in accordance with our five attack tactics with lively initiative,

ingenuity, and sense of mastery on the battlefields around the Tonle Sap Lake and in western Cambodia, thus pinning them down tightly. Particularly, with the full support and assistance of our people everywhere, we have been able to attack the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in areas deep inside the interior of the country and have expanded our activities inside the enemy's ranks, thus causing great panic to the Vietnamese enemy aggressors everywhere. This is why in the current dry season, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have made every effort to get out of this predicament. However, they have failed to reverse their difficult situation on the Cambodian battlefield. For this reason, we, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army units, agree with the assessment of the situation defined in the above-mentioned communique of our CGDK Cabinet meeting.

2. Through this communique all of us are glad to hear that our CGDK Cabinet pledges to unite firmly in the CGDK with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as president of Democratic Kampuchea in order to carry on our struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions on Cambodia. This resolution has greatly encouraged all of us, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army units, who are shedding their flesh and blood in our fight against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the battlefields, thus making us become more valiant and struggle more vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. All of us also see that only by consolidating our unity can we be strong and capable of fighting the Vietnamese enemy aggressors both at home and abroad, vanquishing the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, liberating our country, and perpetuating our Cambodian nation and race. This constitutes the joint aspiration of our entire Cambodian nation and people.

In conclusion, all of us, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army units, voice full support for the communique of the fifth CGDK cabinet meeting. Based on the successive victories we scored in the past, we pledge to fight and win more victories over the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. Particularly, we pledge to defeat the second phase of their current dry-season offensive plan so that we can advance further by:

1. Continuing actively to attack the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the first group of battlefields, penetrating deeper inside the enemy's ranks in accordance with our five attack tactics, and particularly attacking and cutting large and small transport routes of the Vietnamese enemy and attacking the enemy's commune offices and large and small towns in order to disperse and smash more Vietnamese enemy political, administrative, and economic systems.

2. On the western battlefield, continuing to attack and rout the Vietnamese enemy offensive by:

- A. Striving to monitor the enemy's activities day and night;
- B. Attacking and routing the Vietnamese enemy's reconnaissance units;
- C. Attacking large and small transport routes of the Vietnamese enemy in a multifarm manner.

We are confident that by effectively carrying out our five attack tactics and particularly thoroughly implementing the directive of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army Supreme Command we will certainly be able to smash the second phase of the Vietnamese enemy's dry-season offensive plan. We will continue to fight and win until the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are compelled to withdraw from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions, thus fully realizing the Kuala Lumpur joint statement on the formation of the CGDK.

CSO: 4212/44

CAMBODIA

CGDK'S SON SANN APPEALS TO ALL KHMER 29 JAN

BK081456 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Cambodian 1300 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Address by CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann made on the occasion of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's arrival in Bangkok on 28 January--recorded]

[Text] I have already make an appeal through the Samleng Khmer radio. I would now like to tell the clergy and all compatriots--those inside the country, in the liberated zones of the KPNLF [Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front], and abroad--that the whole world has now realized that the Vietnamese aggressors have come to Cambodia to annex Cambodian territory and to exterminate our race and nation. Otherwise, why should they still shell camps, such as the one at Dangrek which has no combatants but only innocent people. Fifteen people were killed, including a 3-month old baby, a woman who had just given birth, and elderly people. Furthermore, today, the Vietnamese again shelled the area around (Sre Tu An) where there are only civilians. Therefore, I have aksed for permission to have the compatriots who are victims moved further inside to be safe and out of danger.

All this is to show all compatriots inside the country that the Vietnamese are exterminating our race. Therefore, all compatriots in the country, please do not help the Vietnamese. Currently, if you are working with the Vietnamese, please think carefully. We are Khmer and we should not kill Khmer. If you are in the Heng Samrin Army's ranks, please come and join us and unite with us to fight back against the Vietnamese like some of you who are already doing this daily. This is to show that Khmer do not kill Khmer; Khmer help Khmer to liberate Cambodia from the Vietnamese who want to exterminate our race.

CSO: 4212/44

CAMBODIA

VONADK CARRIES KHIEU SAMPHAN, SON SEN MESSAGE

BK080640 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Eight February message from Democratic Kampuchean Vice President Khieu Samphan and Democratic Kampuchean National Defense Minister National Army on attack on Siem Reap Town]

[Text] On the night of 2 February, our national army attacked the Vietnamese enemy, the Soviets, and Eastern Europeans of the Warsaw Pact and destroyed important strategic positions of the Vietnamese enemy in Siem Reap Town with satisfactory results. This attack made the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their accomplices, who are encountering many serious difficulties in all fields, decline more seriously. This is a great feat of our national army in the seventh dry season of 1985.

The Office of the Vice President of Democratic Kampuchea and the National Defense Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea would like to express their congratulations and satisfactions with our combatants, cadres, and people who actively participated in the attack on the night of 2 February, scoring important and great victories and making the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their accomplices seriously defeated. The Office of the Vice President of Democratic Kampuchea and the National Defense Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea would like to ask our combatants, cadres, and people on the Siem Reap battlefield to learn from their experience in the attack on the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their accomplices in Siem Reap Town in order to improve their fighting ability to score many more great victories. Furthermore, all combatants on battlefields throughout the country, who are fighting the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators, should learn from the good experience of this attack against the Vietnamese and their accomplices in Siem Reap Town so that they will be able to achieve many more important victories.

The Office of the Vice President of Democratic Kampuchea and the National Defense Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea would like to convey their best wishes to our combatants, cadres, and people on the Siem Reap battlefield for many more great victories in fulfilling their daily mission to fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators.

[Dated] 8 February 1985 [Signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea; Son Sen, minister for national defense of Democratic Kampuchea.

CAMBODIA

VONADK CARRIES SIHANOUK'S BANGKOK STATEMENT

BK091124 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Message of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to the Cambodian people when he arrived
in Bangkok in January 1985--read by announcer]

[Text] I would like to issue the following message to brothers, sisters, and
compatriots:

First, I would like to express my profound thanks to their majesties the King
and Queen of the Kingdom of Thailand for allowing me to come to Bangkok so
that I can be close to my beloved fatherland.

Dear most thought-of Cambodian compatriots, I am now close to Cambodia and in
the next few days I will visit the liberated zones. I would like to take this
good opportunity to inform the brothers and sisters that I have consented to
participate in the Democratic Kampuchean Government since 1982, and my only
desire--the common desire of all patriotic brothers and sisters inside and
outside the country--is to make sacrifices and to fulfill our sacred mission
in struggling to demand that Vietnam--which invaded our country in 1979--re-
turn Cambodia's full independence and sovereignty to our people. Since time
immemorial, our Cambodia had been glorious as a fully independent country and
as an island of peace. But now we are facing a great danger, because Vietnam
has invaded our country and wants to turn our Cambodia into a province and a
satellite of Vietnam, as it did to Kampuchea Kraom in the past by turning it
into a province of Vietnam.

As patriots, we must struggle. We must be willing to make all kinds of sacri-
fices for national liberation. This is why I must work with the tripartite
government. We must join hands with the support of the people inside and out-
side the country.

Second, I would like to congratulate all brothers and sisters outside and in-
side the country, in the liberated zones, and in the nonliberated zones who
have not forgotten their duty not to allow the Vietnamese to swallow our
Cambodia. I resent the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen group, which has sold out its own
country to the Vietnamese. I would like to remind the Hen Samrin-Hun Sen group
that they must not forget that they are Cambodians. By not doing your duty as

Cambodians, history will definitely condemn you severely as traitors who sold out their own country. Therefore, you should repent in time and come to join hands with us in order to restore independence to our country as in the past. If we can surmount this obstacle, we will be able to defend and construct our country as an island of peace.

Therefore, I am pleased with the brothers and sisters who are making all kinds of sacrifices and carrying out the struggle until Vietnam withdraws its troops from Cambodia. We will organize a free election under UN supervision, and our people will be able to select leaders of their own choice.

I would like to appeal to the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen group, who are also my Cambodian compatriots, to repent in time. You should abandon the wrong path and come to join us. Do not mistake this struggle for wrongdoing. We must carry out this struggle although it is dangerous for us, as when they recently attacked our Cambodian civilian camps and indiscriminately killed our people. But if we do not struggle, we make a very serious historical mistake.

Third, I would like to say that the CGDK appeals to Vietnam to abide by the UN resolutions on the Cambodian problem. One hundred and ten countries among over 150 member countries voted in favor of the demands of Democratic Kampuchea calling on Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Cambodia and let the Cambodian people determine their own destiny through elections--under UN supervision without foreign interference--to choose freely the political parties, regime, and national leaders that they prefer.

Vietnam is forcing Cambodians to adopt communism, which is a regime detrimental to Cambodian interests in all fields and to private rights. We do not want Vietnamese communism and Soviet communism. Vietnam has forced our people to accept a government that is a slave of the Vietnamese and the Soviets. We cannot tolerate this. We will continue our struggle until Vietnam withdraws its troops in accordance with the UN resolutions.

We would like to declare to the nation and the international community that we will give to the entire people the kind of regime they want--democratic; free-world oriented; capitalist; and having economic, cultural, press freedom and the freedom to set up political parties as in the United States, Japan, Thailand, the ASEAN countries, and the Western countries. This is our decision.

Concerning the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen group, if they stop serving the Vietnamese and return to serve the nation as we are; we will welcome them in a coalition government. But there is only one condition: They should cease serving the Vietnamese and the Soviets and return to serve our nation. They can set up a political party. The Cambodian problem can be resolved when all of us awaken, stop serving foreigners, and serve our nation. This is an important key to resolving the Cambodian issue. If the Vietnamese agree to withdraw their troops from Cambodia and implement the UN resolutions, Cambodia and Vietnam can be reconciled. We will sign a treaty of peace and nonaggression. I say this in the name of the CGDK.

I would like to express my thanks to Thailand and various justice- and peace-loving countries that have supported the Cambodian people's struggle. I also

thank most of the countries that abstained but are now supporting Democratic Kampuchea. I hope that there will be more support for us next year. I would like to appeal to those countries that oppose us not to support Vietnam and to return to support us, who have struggled for independence and freedom.

Concerning ASEAN, when Cambodia recovers its independence, will ASEAN accept Cambodia as its seventh member? Cambodia does not want to be a satellite of any superpower. It wants to cooperate with neighboring countries in order to build peace and the national economy. ASEAN used to help us.

CSO: 4212/44

1 March 1985

CAMBODIA

VONADK--MESSAGE OF SUPPORT FROM DK CIVILIAN OFFICIALS

BK081249 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Seven February message from Democratic Kampuchean civil servants in support
of the 3 February CGDK Cabinet meeting communique]

[Text] Civil servants of all ministries and services of Democratic Kampuchea
unanimously express moving and happy sentiments and deep satisfaction over the
content of the communique issued by the CGDK Cabinet which held its fifth meet-
ing on 3 February under the chairmanship of Sandech Norodom Sihanouk, president
of Democratic Kampuchea.

Since the Vietnamese enemy aggressors sent hundreds of thousands of troops to
commit aggression and occupy our territory more than 6 years ago, they have
barbarously and savagely killed our Cambodian people in accordance with their
plans to exterminate our race and nation. Furthermore, the Vietnamese enemy
aggressors have also been implementing a Vietnamization policy in Cambodia by
sending hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese nationals to settle in Cambodia to
annex our Cambodian territory. However, over the past more than 6 years, the
Cambodian nation and people have closely united with the Democratic Kampuchean
National Army and guerrillas to vigorously fight back against the Vietnamese
enemy aggressors. We have made steady progress--military, political, and dip-
lomatic--in fighting and increasingly bogging down the Vietnamese.

In the past as in the present, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been try-
ing to scatter and destroy through military means the Cambodian resistance
forces. They have failed and have resorted to all kinds of deceitful tricks
in attempts to break the resistance forces of our people and to split the
CGDK.

All personnel and civil servants of Democratic Kampuchea have witnessed and
clearly realized these perfidious maneuvers and are determined to heighten
even more our vigilance and to more vigorously carry out our respective tasks
to contribute to fighting the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they with-
draw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia as prescribed by the UN resolu-
tions of the past 6 years. All civil servants of Democratic Kampuchea are
very glad and happy that our CGDK is united as one under the leadership of
Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in continuing to implement and achieve our goal which
is to struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are all
chased out of our beloved Cambodia.

All civil servants of Democratic Kampuchea are happy with the current great national unity against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and will be happy with this great national unity in the future once the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are driven out of Cambodia.

[Signed] Civil Servants of Democratic Kampuchea

[Dated] 7 February 1985

CSO: 4212/44

CAMBODIA

LEADERS THANK LAO COUNTERPARTS FOR GREETINGS

BK041004 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Comrade Hen Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly; and Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, recently sent a message of warmest thanks to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the SPC, for their greetings on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the PRK's 7 January victory. Among other things, the message said:

We notice with great joy that the all-round relations of our two countries, particularly in the political, economic, cultural, scientific, and technological fields, have progressed rapidly than ever before and that the bond of militant solidarity and traditional friendship based on Marxism-Leninism that existed historically between our two parties and peoples has flourished further in accordance with the treaty of friendship and all-round cooperation between our two countries.

We would like to extend our profound thanks and gratitude to the party, government, and fraternal people of Laos who have always supported and assisted the Cambodian people in their revolutionary tasks.

May the bonds of special friendship and solidarity between our two parties, governments, and peoples develop further for the interests of our two countries and peace and stability in the region and the world.

CSO: 4212/44

CAMBODIA

LEADERS THANK SRV COUNTERPARTS FOR GREETINGS

BK060700 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly; and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly of the SRV, who have extended warm greetings on the occasion of the Sixth Anniversary of the Cambodian's people's 7 January National Day. Among other things, the message says:

The date 7 January marks the anniversary of our Cambodian people's great victory over the reactionary and genocidal clique and is also the day our Cambodian people commemorate the great benefactions of the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms who sacrificed their flesh and blood and fought shoulder-to-shoulder in close cooperation with the Cambodian sons for the cause of our people's revolution. The Cambodian people throughout the country will always remember this good service.

Following the liberation day of 7 January 1979, based on the spirit of the Cambodia-Vietnamese Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, the Vietnamese people have continued to give wholehearted assistance to the tasks of defending Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and the gradual construction of Cambodia through a transitional period toward socialism. The firm strength of the two nations--Cambodia and Vietnam--together with the fraternal Lao nation is certainly a significant factor deciding the victory of each nation, thus actively contributing to the defense of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and to opposing the divide and conquer scheme of the Beijing leaders in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries.

We notice with satisfaction that the special relations between our two countries are developing with every passing day and are winning big victories in frustrating the dark schemes of the enemies of all stripes. We pledge always to strengthen and maintain the bonds of militant solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between our two countries for the interests of peace, independence, democracy, and social progress in Asia and the world.

Availing ourselves of this occasion, we would like to extend sincere greetings to you and the fraternal Vietnamese people. May you score more brilliant victories in the cause of building socialism and defending your fatherland, thus bringing happiness and prosperity to Vietnam.

On the same occasion, PRK Foreign Minister Comrade Hun Sen sent a message of thanks to SRV Foreign Minister Comrade Nguyen Co Thach. Among other things, the message notes:

The historic victory on 7 January 1979 won by the Cambodian people over the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique--lackey of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists--has restored the special relations between our two peoples of Cambodia and Vietnam who used to fight shoulder-to-shoulder in the same trench against their common enemy. I am very happy to notice that during the past 6 years the special relations of militant solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation between our two peoples and countries have been unprecedentedly strengthened and fruitfully expanded.

The Cambodian people, under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, pledge to make every effort in order to quickly defeat all perfidious enemy maneuvers to undermine the Cambodian-Vietnamese-Lao special solidarity.

I wish you good health and success in your noble tasks.

CSO: 4212/44

CAMBODIA

LEADERS THANK MPR COUNTERPARTS FOR ASSISTANCE

BK021335 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, have recently sent a message of thanks and greetings to Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium, and Comrade Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers.

The message substantially said: Under the clear-sighted and wise leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and with the sincere assistance of the Soviet Union, the heroic Mongolian people have achieved considerable successes in implementing their essential tasks at the stage of democratic revolution and construction of socialism, and are now advancing toward realizing the material and technical foundations for socialism through the implementation of all resolutions of the 18th Congress 7th 5-Year Plan, an important step in achieving the material and technical construction of socialism.

The Cambodian people as a whole would like to express deep gratitude to the party, government, and people of Mongolia for according timely assistance and effective support--both material and moral--to their just struggle against the sabotage maneuvers of the Beijing expansionists working in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other international reactionary forces that have caused tension, insecurity, and instability in the region and the world.

We firmly believe that on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and in accordance with the treaty of peace and cooperation signed by the PRK and the MPR in Ulaanbaatar on 11 December 1981, the bonds of fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and close cooperation between our two countries would steadily develop and strengthen.

On the same occasion, Comrade Hun Sen also sent a message of thanks and greetings to Comrade Mangalyn Dugersuren, minister of foreign affairs of the MPR. The message stressed: On Marxist-Leninist principles and in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, the Mongolian people have valiantly struggled to defend the common interests and have made great achievements. I am firmly convinced that the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and close cooperation between our two countries will steadily develop and strengthen.

1 March 1985

CAMBODIA

HENG SAMRIN, HUN SEN THANK MPR LEADERS

BK080724 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and Comrade Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium of the MPR, and Comrade Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The message substantially said:

We deeply and warmly thank you, the Central Committee of the MPRP, and the Mongolian Government and people for sending us condolences and a mourning delegation when our party, government, and people were afflicted with the loss of Comrade Chan Si, Political Bureau member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council Ministers of the PRK, who was a loyal revolutionary and dedicated leading cadre in the cause of the Cambodian nation and people. Faced with the loss of Comrade Chan Si, the Cambodian Party, Government, and people pledge to turn their grief into a powerful force to carry out all revolutionary tasks, successfully build socialism, and firmly defend the PRK, our beloved fatherland.

CSO: 4212/44

1 March 1985

CAMBODIA

PHNOM PENH RADIO REPORTS PRK FORCES' ACTIVITIES

BK080800 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 7 Feb 85

["Roundup of Past Week's Salient Events" Program]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted on report on meeting held in Phnom Penh to mark the 55th anniversary of the Indochinese Communist Party and the Thai violations against PRK territory] During the past week, in a spirit of welcoming the 55th founding anniversary of the Indochinese Communist Party, units of our revolutionary armed forces heightened their revolutionary vigilance to smash every enemy maneuver. During 63 engagements with the bandits, we killed 161 of them and took 25 prisoner; 56 more surrendered. This was 18 more than the previous week. We seized an assortment of 95 weapons, thousands of rounds of ammunition, and many kilos of explosives.

Outstanding victories of our revolutionary armed forces during the past week were from operations to sweep up the enemy at Hill 391. Some units of the Victory Brigade [Kang Pol Chey Chumneas], in cooperation with the friendly Vietnamese army, killed a further 29 enemy soldiers.

On 24 January, in deep jungles inside the country, having come to understand the enemy's destructive maneuvers, in Kompong Chhnang Province, we killed five enemy soldiers, and seized five weapons. In Kompong Thmar, Prey Nop District [Kampot Province], local people persuaded two misled persons to return to the fold, bringing with them two weapons and 4 kg of explosives. In the Smat Deng sector, a small force of Angkor Chey District, in cooperation with the friendly Vietnamese army, killed seven bandits hiding in deep jungles and seized three weapons.

During operations to sweep the enemies along the border, units of Thmar Puok District forces on 27 January killed two bandits on the spot and wounded three others.

On 29 January, the Second Company of Chamka Leu District forces [Kompong Cham Province], in cooperation with local militiamen, launched successive operations to sweep up the enemies in densely forested areas about 14 km east of the district. Upon encountering the enemies we killed two and wounded another. We also seized two weapons.

CAMBODIA

CAMBODIA COMMENTARY SCORES THAI 'HOSTILE ACTS'

BK030658 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Cambodia commentary: "Thailand Is Cheap Lackey of Beijing"]

[Text] At the beginning of January 1985, while the Thai authorities were increasing their aid and support for the activities of the Pol Pot remnants and other Cambodian reactionaries against the rebirth of the PRK and while the campaign of echoing Beijing's unreasonable slanders against the SRV was in full swing, the Thai forces illegally positioned in Lao territory were ordered to invade various areas in the three Lao villages of Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang, Paklai District, Sayaboury Province. They also fired 155-mm and 105-mm artillery shells into these areas, causing great losses in terms of life and property among the civilians there. This is a new, extremely barbarous, and cruel act of the Thai ultrarightist authorities which seriously violates the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the LPDR and clearly indicates that the reactionary ultrarightists in the Thai ruling circles have not abandoned their dark schemes in invading and occupying Lao territory.

Although Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila loudly announced the withdrawal of Thai troops from these three Lao villages at the recent UN General Assembly session, the situation in these three villages has not changed. Withdrawal of troops are just deceitful words that the Thai authorities always use to fool international opinion and cover up the true aggressive nature of the Thai ultrarightists. The Thai authorities still maintain their troops on various hills, 300-500 meters inside Lao territory. These troops have committed most dangerous acts of sabotage against the Lao people, such as robbing and forcing them at gunpoint to move into Thai territory. At the same time, they have helped the Cambodian reactionaries, who are being crushed along the border, by allowing them to flee into Thai territory. Moreover, they have clamorously slandered the Vietnamese Army volunteers in Cambodia with committing aggression against Thailand.

These arrogant and truculent acts by the Thai authorities are inseparable from their perfidious schemes in collusion with Beijing to exert further pressure on Laos and other Indochinese countries. These activities clearly expose the Thai ultrarightists' implementation of the agreement reached during the frequent exchange of visits between Beijing and Bangkok by Chinese and Thai delegations. At that time, Beijing forced Bangkok to accept new plans for opposing

the three Indochinese countries. This is why a few days after this exchange of visits, the Thai authorities ordered their troops in Lao territory to launch an offensive into various areas of the three Lao villages and have kept launching activities against the PRK and the SRV in an attempt to weaken the revolutionary forces in the three Indochinese countries. All these activities run totally counter to the aspirations and interests of the Thai people, who desire to live in peace and friendship with the people of Laos and other neighboring countries. These activities constitute heedless violation of the principles of Lao-Thai friendship and the firm pledge made by the two countries to turn the Lao-Thai border into a zone of peace and friendship. Not only have these hostile acts of the Thai authorities hampered the prestige of Thailand in its role as a member of the UN Security Council, but they have also seriously affected peace and stability in Southeast Asia, worsened tension in the region, and obstructed the growing trend of negotiations between the two groups of ASEAN and Indochinese countries.

In the current circumstances as well as in the future, should the Thai authorities senselessly carry on this policy of tailing after Beijing, they will inevitably bring most serious consequences to their country. The Cambodian people pledge to further strengthen their militant solidarity with the fraternal Lao and Vietnamese peoples in defending the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of their respective countries, and fully support all the legal measures taken by the LPDR Government for the defense of its sovereignty and territorial integrity. We vehemently condemn the recent aggressive activities committed against the LPDR by the Thai ultrarightists. We categorically demand that they immediately end all their aggressive acts against Laos' independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and that all the Thai troops illegally stationed on Lao soil be withdrawn. The Thai authorities must return the inhabitants taken from the three Lao hamlets and must compensate for all the losses they caused the inhabitants there. The Thai authorities must be responsible for all the consequences caused by their warlike activities.

CSO: 4212/44

1 March 1985

CAMBODIA

HUN SEN ADDRESSES AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OPENING

BK020839 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Speech by Chairman of Council of Ministers Hun Sen at 31 January opening of the first course at Chamka Dong Agricultural College--recorded]

[Text]. The opening of the Chamka Dong Agricultural College at this time constitutes another new achievement of great significance as it helps to raise the political position of the Cambodian revolution both at home and in the international arena. It is also a particular gain achieved by the Ministry of Agriculture over the past 6 years in addition to the considerable successes in the field of food production and in efforts to free the whole nation and people from the danger of famine left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique.

Moreover, the Chamka Dong Agricultural College is the fifth institution of higher education in the PRK. It reflects the rebirth and the daily development of the endeavor to train and build the ranks of technical and scientific cadres in a rapid, correct response to party policy and the struggle to accelerate vigorously and firmly the three revolutionary movements.

Dear comrades and friends: In the past regimes, higher education, secondary education, and specialized vocational education were merely tools in the service of the oppressor classes. They were places where Mandarinism and bureaucracy were bred and instilled, making cadres and specialized employees lack enthusiasm to serve the people, stay aloof from the peasantry, and rarely come in close contact with the peasants and workers. More savage and brutal still, something unprecedented in the history of mankind, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime--the most subservient lackeys of the Beijing expansionists-hegemonists--destroyed the nation's economic system from top to bottom, especially agriculture, in which almost the entire cadre of the agricultural specialists was massacred. Extremely serious and complex difficulties have been relegated to all of us in the present era. Particularly, the Ministry of Agriculture and agricultural-technical cadres must stand up courageously, persistently, and protractedly in order to solve the questions of the need and demand for draft power, productive materials and equipment, networks of canals and ditches, and so on; and, most important of all, of the shortage of technical and scientific cadres.

Since the historic day of great victory of 7 January 1979, our people have been reborn--freed from the hell on earth--and have accomplished great successes in all fields. The Cambodian countryside has been changing according to new patterns and the people's lives have become increasingly stable and developed with each passing day. Holding high this banner of brilliant victory, the Cambodian people are regaining their rightful pride. They are expressing goodwill for peace and friendship, and they feel the greatest revolutionary optimism in their desire to develop further their gains by actively continuing to restore the economic sector of the nation and by remaining combat ready.

In order to promote effectively and guarantee this development and to achieve successes in accordance with the resolutions of the fourth party congress, which clearly stipulated that agriculture must be held as the key task in the restoration and construction of the beautiful land of Angkor, the party and state have paid keen attention to education and training in the field of agricultural techniques by deciding to open the Chamka Dong Agricultural College, which is being officially opened today. The Chamka Dong Agricultural College is opening its doors today thanks to the efforts to overcome all complex difficulties of the cadres and employees of the Ministry of Agriculture in cooperation with all other ministries in general and by the cadres, employees, and workers of the Chamka Dong Agricultural College in particular and also thanks to the warm assistance, both moral and material, accorded by the Soviet experts and the USSR Government in the spirit of the agreements on cooperation dated 5 February 1980 and 15 July 1982 between the PRK and Soviet Governments and the material and instrumental support of international humanitarian organizations such as CIDSE [International Council for Economic and Social Development].

On behalf of the KPRP and the Council of Ministers, I would like to express profound thanks to the CPSU and the government and people of the Soviet Union for helping to revamp the Chamka Dong Agricultural College with sophisticated equipment and technology, enabling it to be reopened today. I also would like to thank CIDSE and the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief for assistance to this institute.

Dear presidium members, comrades, and students: In the future, you, the young students here, will become outstanding revolutionary combatants on the agricultural production battlefield of our beloved fatherland. On behalf of the KPRP, speaking for the Council of Ministers of the PRK and in my own name, I would like to remind you that, as in the past, the PRK at present is a backward agricultural state. The entire national economy depends on agriculture. Therefore, you should analyze and judge ways to develop our national economy. Particularly you should help to transform the old productive system into a new, scientific, socialist agricultural system, including productive power, productive means, and scientific and technical material bases; and those in charge of managing this field must be qualified, capable, skillful, loyal, confident, and must correctly implement the party's lines and policy. You must keep in mind that the sacred demand of the whole party, people, and army is to institute an authentic socialist regime. You must not be afraid to fight, you must be always ready to fight to overcome all obstacles and difficulties, and you must dare to make all kinds of sacrifices and to practice all sorts of self-denial

in order to accelerate the restoration of agriculture, advancing step by step toward a modern, scientific agriculture, thus catching up with other fraternal socialist countries.

I believe you can carry out this duty for our state and people. You must have a high sense of political awareness; a well-organized, tempered stand and viewpoint, and steadily strengthening and developing revolutionary ethics. You must strive hard in study, seek to understand all your subjects, and build for yourselves every expertise, both in theory and practice as well as in study and in socialist labor, firmly preserving forever internal unity and solidarity among yourselves and with the friendly and fraternal Soviet and Vietnamese experts fulfilling their internationalist duty at this college and in Cambodia as a whole.

You must clearly note that the new socialist curriculum is entirely different from that of the old regime. You must never forget that theory must be tied to practice, study to production, and school to society. Only with this understanding can you become full-fledged revolutionary citizens.

CSO: 4212/44

CAMBODIA

SAY PHUTHANG SPEAKS ON ICP ANNIVERSARY

BK041437 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Report on Speech by Say Phuthang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of State, and chairman of the Central Organization Commission, at 3 February Phnom Penh meeting marking the 55th founding anniversary of the Indochinese Communist Party--passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] "Today the entire party, army, and all our Cambodian people, together with the fraternal parties, governments, and peoples of Vietnam and Laos, are joyfully marking the 55th founding anniversary of the Indochinese Communist Party, which is the patron of the three parties of the present, that is, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, the Communist Party of Vietnam, and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

"On 3 February 1930, President Ho Chi Minh--the most outstanding revolutionary combatant of Indochinese nations--founded the Indochinese Communist Party, thus bringing to the peoples of the three countries the beacon of Marxism-Leninism and of the Russian October Revolution."

The comrade chairman of the Central Organization Commission then spoke on various significant political programs of the Indochinese Communist Party and all the historic events that took place from 1930 to the Indochinese Communist Party's Congress in February 1951. He added: Pursuant to the resolution of the Second Congress of the Indochinese Communist Party, the Vietnamese Party was then named the Vietnam Workers' Party and on 28 June 1951, the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party, now the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, was founded with Comrades Son Ngoc Minh and Tu Samuth as leaders. Later, on 22 March 1955, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party was born. Although divided into three, the parties have firmly preserved their close relations as blood brothers. During the struggle against the French and later the Americans, the three parties, armies, and nations always fastened their bond of combat cooperation, assisted each other, and shared weal and woe. This special bond of militant alliance, full of the pure spirit of proletarian internationalism, constituted a decisive factor ensuring victory in the struggle against the French and success in the struggle against the Americans. In 1975, the people's national-democratic revolution was accomplished under the banner of the Indochinese Communist Party. That was a victory of great historic significance

for the Indochinese nations and of great significance for the world revolutionary movement. At that time, the communist party, government, army, and fraternal people of Vietnam at once had to heal their serious wounds after 30 years of war, confront natural disasters, resist the multidestructive war by the new, most perfidious enemies--the Chinese reactionaries in collusion with the U.S. imperialists--and give wholehearted assistance to the Lao revolution and make every effort to rescue Cambodia, which was then facing the danger of genocide. We know very well that in carrying out this internationalist duty for the Cambodian people, the Vietnamese brothers and sisters have sacrificed a large quantity of manpower and material strength and have spend uncountable amount of intelligence, blood, and number of lives. Moreover, they have become victims of the policy of economic blockade pursued by the imperialists and reactionaries and the internationally large-scale offensive in politics, foreign affairs, and psychological warfare conducted by the reactionaries in an attempt to isolate Vietnam and impair Vietnam's prestige. The enemies have slandered Vietnam by terming its noble, selfless action in rescuing the fraternal nation as an aggression.

The comrade went on: 7 January 1979 was certainly the most solemn festive day, one unprecedented in Cambodia's thousands of years of history, the joyful day of millions of Cambodian people who again enjoyed the right to life, the right to be human beings, and the right to be masters of their own country and destiny and the happy day of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries who have reunited in order to oppose their common enemies and build their countries under the correct leadership of the three Marxist-Leninist parties, which originated from the same source, that is, the glorious Indochinese Communist Party.

Dear Comrades and friends, on this occasion of the 55th founding anniversary of the Indochinese Communist Party, we are happy to see that the revolutions in the three Indochinese countries are joining with each other more firmly than ever before. They are more solid, firm, and strong than ever before. Among these, Vietnam, through tests and trials, has proven itself to be the most trustworthy offensive force and the pride of the revolutionary movements in the three Indochinese countries.

The solidarity forces of the three parties, armies, and peoples of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos under the banner of Marxism-Leninism are invincible. The source of these forces originated in the founding of the Indochinese Communist Party, which had correct leadership and was capable of coordinating national independence with socialism, genuine patriotism with proletarian internationalist solidarity, and the mixed national forces with the strength of the era--the socialist community of which the Soviet Union is the bulwark.

On this occasion of the 55th founding anniversary of the Indochinese Communist Party, our Cambodian communists and people express their most profound respect and gratitude to President Ho Chi Minh, the founder of the Indochinese Communist Party who left for us and succeeding generations brilliant models of the noble spirit of patriotism and clear-sighted proletarian internationalist solidarity permeated with the profound sentiments and noble ethics of the communists who are absolutely loyal to the party, fatherland, and people; persevering; thrifty; honest; well-mannered; selfless; unselfish; humble; simple; and sincere.

Dear Comrades and friends: On this occasion, on behalf of the KPRP and the Cambodian people, I would like to extend most ardent greetings to all the leaders and members of the Vietnamese party and all the fraternal Vietnamese people and the comrades leaders and members of the fraternal LPRP. We are convinced that no matter what perfidious and tricky schemes they resort to, the enemies will definitely be defeated before the solidarity forces and militant alliance of our three countries.

I call on all cadres and members of the KPRP to keep in mind the suffering and misfortune we experienced for the past 3 years, 8 months, and 20 days under the vicious Maoist regime of the Pol Pot clique in order to [be] extremely vigilant in carrying out the tasks of party building, thus preventing the opportunists and the chauvinists from penetrating the party. We must see to it that the party is pure, firm, and sound and has party cadres and members who are absolutely loyal to and work for the country, people, and proletarian internationalist solidarity; who are sincere; and who strive to build the firm solidarity of the three Indochinese countries in particular and regard this matter as the vital factor for our nation.

In conclusion, the comrade made the following appeal: "I call on the entire party, the entire army, and all people to unite as one and strive hard in carrying out the national defense and construction tasks, thus firmly defending our national independence and making our Cambodian fatherland advance rapidly toward socialism.

"In this period, we must struggle hard in the military, political, and diplomatic fields in order to isolate, weaken, and defeat the enemies. Moreover, we must strive to build genuine revolutionary forces in all aspects and consolidate internationalist solidarity and cooperation. We must broaden our senses of self-assistance in order to take over the tasks being borne by the Vietnamese Army volunteers. This is one of our most urgent national and international duties.

"All the points mentioned above are very concrete (?measures) to welcome the 55th founding anniversary of the Indochinese Communist Party."

CSO: 4212/44

CAMBODIA

VODK ON SRV 'TRICKS' ON CAMBODIA ISSUE

BK071139 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
6 Feb 85

[Station commentary: "The Tricks Being Peddled by the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors to Resolve the Cambodian Issue Cannot Dupe Anyone"]

[Text] Over the past weeks, while they have been launching savage and fascist attacks on Cambodian refugee camps along the Cambodian-Thai border, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have also appealed to others to peacefully resolve the Cambodian issue in accordance with their conditions and formula. What are the aims of the Hanoi Vietnamese maneuvers?

The recent Vietnamese formula to resolve the Cambodian issue contains nothing new. The international community has been aware of the fact that the Hanoi Vietnamese have not abandoned their aggressive and expansionist ambitions in this region nor have they agreed to implement the UN resolutions demanding that the Vietnamese unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia to let our Cambodian people decide our destiny ourselves. The Vietnamese still stubbornly persist in carrying on their war of aggression and annexation of Cambodian territory in order to set up the Indochinese federation and commit further aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia in accordance with their own regional expansionist strategy and the global expansionist strategy of their Soviet masters in this region. Therefore, the Hanoi Vietnamese have no intention of letting Cambodia remain an independent, sovereign, neutral, and nonaligned country nor do they want our Cambodian people to enjoy our self-determination right as demanded by the international community. The real aims of the maneuvers being peddled by the Hanoi Vietnamese to resolve the Cambodian issue are:

1. To split the CGDK which is firmly developing both politically and militarily. The CGDK, whose influence has grown at home and abroad, is uniting more closely to fight in every form against the Vietnamese aggressors causing them to face even more serious defeats on the military and political fields and in the international arena. The situation is pushing the Hanoi Vietnamese toward the final defeat, and so they are making efforts to carry out maneuvers to split the tripartite CGDK through every means and in a more vigorous manner.
2. To attempt to split the international front supporting and assisting the just struggle of the cambodian people and the CGDK against the Hanoi Vietnamese

aggressors in order to sow confusion concerning the situation to the Cambodian issue. It is an attempt to make others forget the resolutions on the Cambodian issue of the past 6 sessions of the UN General Assembly and turn toward the deceitful maneuvers of the Vietnamese aggressors instead. It is also designed to stop people from pressuring the Hanoi Vietnamese to unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions and, through this, undermine the international force which supports and assists the Cambodian people's just struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

In sum, the Vietnamese formula is to weaken the Cambodian nationalist resistance forces both on the battlefield and in the international arena so that the Vietnamese can easily destroy the Cambodian resistance movement. And once the Vietnamese have destroyed the movement there will [be] no force to stop them from annexing Cambodia forever, and they will not need to hold talks with anybody to resolve the Cambodian issue.

So, the Vietnamese have no goodwill to really resolve the Cambodian issue. The formula they have put forward was only a bait to get others into their trap. Once this is done, people will stop pressuring them to withdraw, and the Vietnamese will have time to improve their current position which is sliding toward more serious defeats both on the battlefield and in the international arena. And through this, the Vietnamese will have time to overcome countless difficulties in Vietnam. Then the Vietnamese will move forward to insolently continue the implementation of their aggressive expansionist strategy regardless of international law, the UN Charter, or anybody's plea or demand.

However, no one will be taken in by these Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors' tricky maneuvers. Over the past 6 years, the international community has been well aware of the Vietnamese tricky nature. People clearly realize that if the Vietnamese really wanted peace and were not aggressors and expansionists as depicted in their propaganda, Vietnam would not have sent hundreds of thousands of troops to attack and occupy Democratic Kampuchea, an independent and sovereign state and a full member of the United Nations. If the Vietnamese really wanted to resolve the Cambodian issue, they would have unconditionally withdrawn all their aggressor forces from Cambodia and let the Cambodian people decide their destiny themselves in accordance with the resolutions of the past six UN General Assembly session. They would not have carried on massacring the Cambodian people in such a savage, cruel, and barbaric manner. They would not have had to carry out so many deceitful maneuvers. Furthermore, at the time they appealed to others to peacefully resolve the Cambodian issue, the Vietnamese aggressor forces were intensifying their savage and barbaric attacks on Cambodian refugee camps along the Cambodian-Thai border. This clearly shows that Vietnam does not really want to peacefully resolve the Cambodian issue. The Vietnamese appeal, on the one hand, is for deceiving others, and on the other, is an attempt to cover up their great criminal act of massacring the Cambodian people in an increasingly savage, cruel, and barbaric manner.

Therefore, no one is paying any attention to these Vietnamese maneuvers. The International community will continue to pressure the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors in every way and will also continue to provide assistance and support to the just struggle of our Cambodian people and the tripartite CGDK so that

we can continue to fight vigorously against the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefield to compel the Hanoi Vietnamese to face more difficulties on the economic, military, diplomatic, and other fields until they are forced to unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia to let our Cambodian people decide our destiny ourselves without any outside interference. As for the Cambodian people and our CGDK--which have been suffering great hardship resulting from the Hanoi Vietnamese act of aggression over the past 6 years and have first hand experience in flesh and blood from many generations with the Vietnamese enemy aggressors--we are well aware of the Vietnamese maneuvers and their tricky nature. We will not be taken in by the Vietnamese and allow them to annex Cambodia like they did Kampuchea Kraom [former Cambodian territory now part of South Vietnam]. All of us are determined to unite and hold aloft the banner of struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the military and diplomatic fields even more vigorously until the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors are forced to fully implement the UN resolutions and the declaration of the International Conference on Cambodia.

CSO: 4212/44

CAMBODIA

PHNOM PENH REPORTS 1984 INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

BK110539 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] Industry throughout the country has achieved remarkable progress, particularly in 1984, when industrial output was better than in 1983. In 1984, despite many problems, the total value of the industrial output was (?20) percent more than in 1983. Electricity production increased by 39 percent, mechanical production by 31 percent, textile production by 97 percent, food industry production by 53 percent, chemical and rubber production by 110 percent, and building material production by 38 percent. Local industry and handicrafts made good progress both in the number of producing areas and the variety of goods produced. The total value of these industries was about 50 percent on the total value of the central industries.

Another remarkable achievement in the industrial sector was the building of basic structures, which has been reorganized [words indistinct]. Several structures built in cooperation with the Soviet Union, such as Power Plant No 4, were put into service. As for the local structures and those built with the cooperation of Vietnam--such as the building of houses for rubber plantation workers, factories for treating latex, road and bridge repairs, warehouse building, embankment improvement, technical assistance, and the building of medium and small size structures in provinces--the activities went remarkably well. In 1985, our state plans to increase by 35 percent the total value of the industrial and handicraft production.

CSO: 4212/44

CAMBODIA

KHIEU SAMPHAM CONGRATULATIONS ON ICK CHAIR

BK020812 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
1 Feb 85

[Twenty-six January message from Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, to Ibrahima Fall, foreign minister [as heard] of the Republic of Senegal]

[Text] I have the honor and I am very elated to express my congratulations to your excellency and, through you, to the government of the friendly Republic of Senegal on the occasion that the Republic of Senegal with His Excellency Massamba Sarre as representative received the mandate to remain chairman of the ad hoc committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea. I would like to present my warmest wishes that the Senegalese Government and your excellency achieve complete success in pursuing the noble mission to lead the International Conference on Kampuchea ad hoc committee.

On this occasion, I would like to express once again my profound gratitude to the friendly Senegalese Government for its active support for the struggle of the Cambodian people and the CGDK for the survival of their nation since Democratic Kampuchea became the victim of aggression. I am confident that the relations between our two peoples, who have a strong and long-standing friendship; have the same ideal; love peace, independence, and freedom; and are nonaligned, will develop further.

Would your excellency please accept my highest regards.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 26 January 1985

CSO: 4212/44

CAMBODIA

BRIEFS

FRENCH SOCIALIST OFFICIAL--In their meeting in Paris on 1 February, Khek Sisoda, roving ambassador of the CGDK, and (Jacques Hunginger), secretary for foreign relations of the French Socialist Party, agreed that a political settlement of the Cambodian issue must be based on the UN resolutions on Cambodia. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 5 Feb 85 BK]

RED CROSS AID DISTRIBUTION--At the end of January, the Cambodian Red Cross distributed 60 metric tons of rice to 400 families in Pre Mul Commune, Rolea P'ier District, Kompong Chhnang Province. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 5 Feb 85 BK]

UK OXFAM DIRECTOR VISITS--From 24 January to 2 February, (Guy Finger), OXFAM [Oxford Committee for Famine Relief] director, accompanied by (Roger Newton), field director for Indochina, paid a visit to the PRK. During his stay in Cambodia, (Finger) was greatly impressed by the efforts of the Cambodian people and the speedy all-round development of the Cambodian revolution. Furthermore, (Guy Finger) saw the immediate needs of the Cambodian people to remove the scars left over from the Pol Pot genocidal regime and the recent natural disasters. Following a visit to some provinces and after holding talks with Cambodian leaders, (Guy Finger) affirmed that he will continue to provide humanitarian assistance to the PRK. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 5 Feb 85 BK]

HUN SEN THANKS--Recently, Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Kaysone Phoumvihan, president of the LPDR Council of Ministers. The message stressed: I would like to express sincere and most profound thanks for your warm congratulations on the occasion of my election as chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers. I am very pleased to have noted that during the past 6 years, the relations of friendship, special militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between our two fraternal parties, governments, and peoples have constantly expanded and strengthened and we have scored victories over every maneuver by the enemies. The bonds of friendship and special militant solidarity among the Cambodian, Lao, and Vietnamese peoples are certainly a factor for the common victory of three Indo-chinese countries in building socialism and contributing to the cause of safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 5 Feb 85 BK]

THANKS TO PHOUN SIPASEUT--We were very touched by the warm congratulations you sent us on the sixth anniversary of the 7 January victory. We would like to express sincere thanks for your high appreciation of the victory of our party and people in building the nation in the cause of strengthening the firm solidarity among Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos to defend peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world. On this solemn occasion, we would like to wish you good health and new successes in the task of building a progressive society on the beautiful Lao territory. ["Recent" message from Hun Sen, chairman of PRK Council of Ministers and PRK foreign minister, to Phoun Sipaseut, vice president of LPDR Council of Ministers and LPDR foreign minister] [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 6 Feb 85 BK]

HENG SAMRIN THANKS CASTRO--Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee, recently sent a message of thanks and greetings to Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, for his greetings on the sixth anniversary of the Cambodian people's national festival of 7 January. The message stressed: On behalf of the Cambodian Party, Government, and people and in my own name, I would like to express sincere thanks to you for your congratulatory message on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the victory of 7 January. May the bonds of friendship and militant solidarity between our two parties, governments, and peoples steadily strengthen in the interest of peace and socialism. May you achieve new successes in your noble mission and may you enjoy good health and happiness. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Feb 85 BK]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH USSR--A meeting was held at the Soviet cultural center on 5 February to mark the fifth anniversary of USSR-PRK trade-economic cooperation. The representative of the USSR Foreign Trade Service accredited to the PRK, Comrade Dvujilov, highly appreciated the great victory of 7 January, which restored to the Cambodian people their independence, freedom, and progress. He said the Soviet people expressed their satisfaction at the development of the Cambodian people, who have increased farm production to meet the country's needs in food, and reaffirmed that the Soviet people will continue to provide all kinds of assistance to the Cambodian people in rebuilding their economy. The minister and deputy minister of trade, Tang Saroem and Phang Sareth respectively warmly thanked the Soviet party, government and people for their unreserved support for the Cambodian people's effort to rebuild the country, particularly for the fruitful cooperation in the trade sector between the PRK and the Soviet Union. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Feb 85 BK]

THANKS TO CUBA--Comrade Hun Sen, Chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, recently sent a message of thanks and greetings to Comrade Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba, for his greetings on the sixth anniversary of the Cambodian people's national festival of 7 January. The message stressed: On behalf of the Cambodian party, government, and people and in my own name, I would like to express sincere thanks to you for your congratulatory message on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the victory of 7 January. On the occasion of

this new year, I would like to wish all Cuban combatants and working people new successes in their tasks to safeguard revolutionary gains and peace.

[Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Feb 85 BK]

HUN SEN THANKS JARUZELSKI--Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, for congratulating him on his election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK. The message stressed: Please accept my sincere gratitude for the congratulations and best wishes you sent on my election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK. I am firmly convinced that the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the PRK and the Polish People's Republic will further strengthen and develop with each passing day for the well-being of our two peoples and for socialism and peace in the world. May you enjoy the best of health, long life, and new successes in your noble duty.

[Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 8 Feb 85 BK]

CASTRO THANKED FOR CONDOLENCES--Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, has sent a message of thanks to Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Community Party of Cuba Central Committee and chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, for his condolence message on the death of Comrade Chan Si. The message noted, among other things: On behalf of the PRK party, government, and people and in my own name, I would like to express our profound thanks to you for your condolences on the death of late Comrade Chan Si, loyal revolutionary combatant and a leading cadre, who served the people wholeheartedly and was a grateful son of the Cambodian working class and nation. We wish you good health and long life so as to lead the fraternal Cuban people toward greater progress. We are convinced that the bonds of militant solidarity and cooperation that exist between our two parties, governments, and peoples will further strengthen and develop in the interests of peace, stability, and social progress. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 8 Feb 85 BK]

SOVIET LEADERS THANKED--We highly appreciate the kind gesture and the all-round assistance and support from the Soviet Union, particularly in defending and building the Angkor fatherland toward socialism. On this occasion, we would like to wish you good health, longevity, and new successes in implementing the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress. ["Recent" message from Heng Samrin, general secretary of KPRP Central Committee and chairman of PRK Council of State, and Hun Sen, member of KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and Chairman of PRK Council of Ministers, to Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of CPSU Central Committee and chairman of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Nikolay Tikhonov, member of CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of USSR Council of Ministers, "for their condolences to the party, state, and family of the late Comrade Chan Si"] [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 10 Feb 85 BK]

CSO: 4212/44

INDONESIA

FACT-FINDING VISIT TO NEW CALEDONIA 'POSTPONED'

BK150409 Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 7 Feb 85 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] Indonesia is not going to send a high-ranking official to New Caledonia to gather data on the actual situation of the French territory in the South Pacific.

The plan to dispatch a high-ranking official from the Foreign Affairs Department, announced by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja in Jakarta last week, was in connection with the existence of an independence movement in New Caledonia that has directly or indirectly influenced the life of the Indonesian community, especially those who still hold Indonesian passports.

The Indonesian consul in the New Caledonian capital of Noumea, R. Sutarmo Atmoprawiro, told SINAR HARAPAN reporter Derek Manangka in his office on Wednesday, 6 February, "We have received notification from Jakarta that the plan to send the official to New Caledonia has been postponed until further notice."

According to Consul Sutarmo, who was speaking in the presence of his 2-person consulate staff, Pramudito and Judoprajitno, the postponement notification was given by telephone. He added, "The Foreign Affairs Department did not explain the reason for the postponement nor give any details on its duration." Continuing, he said that since the plan to send the fact-finding official had been reported, the consulate in Noumea has made all the necessary preparations.

He added, "Whether or not the visit will materialize, we will continue to send reports to Jakarta on the development of the situation here."

When asked whether the postponement or cancellation of the plan to send officials to Noumea had been based on the suggestions made by the Indonesian consulate in Noumea, Consul Sutarmo avoided giving a direct answer because the planned visit itself was initially only a technical one.

CSO: 4213/148

INDONESIA

COMMENTARY ON IMPORTANCE OF BELGIAN PRINCE'S VISIT

BK121701 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Relations between Indonesia and Belgium have indeed existed since 1926, when the Belgian king visited Bogor. However, we know little about this northwestern European country, probably due to several factors, particularly news publications. Accordingly, the planned visit by Belgian Prince Albert to Indonesia from 14 to 20 February will be of paramount importance for not only promoting cooperative relations between the two countries but also strengthening bilateral economic cooperation.

In a press statement today, the royal Belgian ambassador to Indonesia, Jan Hellemans, said that the 102-member delegation led by King Boudewijn's younger brother is a business delegation. Among the members of the delegation are the deputy prime minister, the finance minister, and 80 businessmen. Prince Albert himself is chairman of the Belgian Board for Foreign Trade.

Indeed, there are great opportunities for the promotion of bilateral cooperation, particularly in the economic field. This is the desired outcome of the Belgian delegation's visit to Indonesia, provided that cooperation is based on mutual respect, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and mutual benefit. To a great degree, the two countries have been bound by a cultural agreement since January 1970. Belgium exports a lot of iron and steel, transportation equipment, textiles, diamond cutters, glass, chemical products, and other products. It imports motor vehicles, copper, wool, machinery, iron-ores, and oil products. Thus, it is obvious that the two countries can help each other and are compatible. Procedures suited to their respective condition and interests should be arranged.

Consequently, we hope that Belgian Prince Albert's visit in the near future will be really useful not only for the Indonesian people but also for the Belgian people. On a wider scope, we also hope that it will be useful for other ASEAN countries, as during its current overseas tour the Belgian delegation is visiting Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, which is grouped together with Indonesia in ASEAN.

CSO: 4213/146

INDONESIA

COMMENTARY ON PEREZ DE CUELLAR'S VISIT TO REGION

BK051528 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It is understandable that foreign affairs observers have focused their attention on UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's working visits and efforts to solve the Cambodian problem even though he was not the only official to have visited Vietnam for talks with Hanoi leaders. Observers realize the Cambodian issue needs an immediate solution. From his visits to Thailand, Vietnam, and Laos, and now to Indonesia, followed by a visit to Singapore, the UN secretary general has undoubtedly obtained and will obtain clarifications from leaders of these countries.

The UN secretary general held talks with President Suharto in Jakarta this morning and he was briefed on Indonesia's views on the Cambodian problem. According to Minister-State Secretary Sudharmono, Indonesia's stance on the Cambodian issue is clear, that is to say, the problem needs to be solved comprehensively and as quickly as possible with a view to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality. The ASEAN-sponsored proposal for a solution should be implemented in accordance with the UN resolutions calling for the right to self-determination as well as for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Cambodia. Therefore, Indonesia's view is in line with the decisions made by the world community at the United Nations.

The problem now is how UN resolutions can be implemented faithfully so that peace and security in Southeast Asia can be realized as desired by peace-loving nations in this region. If the UN secretary general's visit to Southeast Asia this time is able to explore possibilities for the exertion of more immediate efforts in ending the conflict, it will certainly bear great significance for nations in this region.

The UN secretary general is still scheduled to hold talks with Singapore leaders. His mission to Southeast Asia is, therefore, not yet complete to enable him to map out further moves to speed up the settlement of the Cambodian problem. However, the UN secretary general will undoubtedly obtain a complete picture on the aspirations of nations in this region and this is important in seeking a solution to the Cambodian issue.

CSO: 4213/141

INDONESIA

DAILY CALLS FOR GREATER INTRA-ASEAN TRADE

BK110758 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 11 Feb 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Opening the 17th ASEAN economic ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur last Thursday, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed expressed his complaints concerning the imperfect state of ASEAN economic cooperation. He pointed out that trade volume among the ASEAN countries accounts for only 20 percent of ASEAN's total trade volume with other countries. In addition, he also expressed disappointment with talks between ASEAN and the United States, Japan, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand.

The SUARA KARYA daily supports Mahathir Mohamed's statement. It must be admitted that ASEAN is more successful in political than in economic cooperation. The daily says that other member countries are dissatisfied with the state of ASEAN economic cooperation. Earlier, Singapore and Thailand expressed dissatisfaction, as did the Philippines. However, the Philippine Government is not in a position to discuss it now due to its bad economic conditions.

According to SUARA KARYA, Indonesia certainly has its own assessment to make a political decision to determine its next steps. Our conclusion may be similar: What ASEAN has achieved is still inadequate and we are determined to promote economic cooperation immediately. Economic cooperation will contribute to political cooperation; that has become our final goal. In this respect, SUARA KARYA points to the EEC's success in uniting Europe through economic cooperation. The daily concludes that the promotion of trade among the ASEAN countries may be unrealistic and suggests just as the Malaysian prime minister did that dialogue with the ASEAN dialogue partners be reviewed and developed.

CSO: 4213/146

INDONESIA

SUHARTO MEETS SENEGALESE PRESIDENT'S ENVOY

BK111034 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] President Suharto received the special envoy of the Senegalese president, (Ahmed Khalepha Niasse), who conveyed a written message from the Senegalese head of state at the Bina Graha Presidential Office today. The Senegalese president's special envoy was accompanied by Adenan, director general for socio-cultural and information relations of the Foreign Affairs Department during the call on President Suharto. (Ahmed Khalepha Niasse), who is a religious leader in his country, told newsmen that the written message, which reflects a sense of friendship and cooperation, is designed to strengthen further friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. In addition, it reflects the Senegalese Government's high appreciation of Indonesia.

According to the Senegalese president's special envoy, the Senegalese Government and people hope that bilateral relations will be further strengthened. In this respect, Indonesian experts in the agricultural, medical, and political fields will visit Senegal in the near future in an effort to promote relations between the two countries.

The Senegalese president's special envoy, who has been in Indonesia for more than 1 week, will stay here for a few more days. (Ahmed Khalepha Niasse) attended a dinner reception hosted by the religious affairs minister, Munawir Syadzali, at his residence on Gatot Subroto Street, Jakarta, on Sunday night.

CSO: 4213/146

INDONESIA

BRITISH AIR FORCE CHIEF VISITS NURTANIO

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 26 Jan 85 p A4

[Excerpts] Jakarta, January 26 (ANTARA)--The Chief of Staff of the United Kingdom Royal Air Force, Air Chief Marshal Sir Keith Williamson, and two of his staff, visited the Nurtanio air craft plant in Bandung on Thursday, the last day of their tour of Indonesia.

During their brief visit to the state-run aircraft industrial plant, the guests received explanation about activities and situation in the plant. On the occasion, they had the opportunity to see the production of Casa 212 Aviocar, BO-105 helicopters, Super Puma and CN-235.

When inspecting various units of the plants, the guests were accompanied by the General Director of Nurtanio, Air Commodore Soewondo. Sir Keith Williamson was impressed by the progress made by Nurtanio.

He paid special attention and asked a lot of questions when inspecting activities in the plant in building aircraft of various types.

CSO: 4200/517

INDONESIA

AD HOC COMMITTEE APPROVES BILL ON PARTIES

BK041529 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] The draft bill on political parties and the Functional Group was today approved by parliament's ad hoc committee, and it will be presented to a plenary session of parliament for ratification on 11 February. The ad hoc committee reached agreement on the proposed bill after the four parliamentary factions had given their final views.

Through its spokesman, (Purwo Sasmito), the armed forces faction noted that the political system we are adopting has produced several resolutions in the process of deliberating other draft bills. Meanwhile, the United Development faction stated that although it had not been satisfied during deliberations on the bill by parliament's working committee, it did not aim for satisfaction but was searching for things to improve the people's welfare in general and political development in particular. The Indonesian Democratic Party faction stated that during deliberations, it had used a national consensus approach in the form of a simplification of political parties and the Factional Group based on Pancasila ideology. The Functional Group faction called on the government to give due supervision in the implementation of Article 15 of the draft bill.

CSO: 4213/141

INDONESIA

PRESENCE OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS IN COUNTRY GUARANTEED

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 17 Jan 85 p A5

[Text] Jakarta, Jan 17 (ANTARA)--Information Minister Harmoko underlined his guarantee that under the Pancasila press system the Indonesian government did not reject the presence of foreign journalists in Indonesia despite their own ideas of press freedom.

The government also allowed foreign papers in Indonesia, Harmoko told members of the Jakarta Foreign Correspondents Association led by their chief, Mrs Andree Feillard, at the Press Council building here Wednesday.

He pointed out that the Indonesian government did not wish to impose the Indonesian press values on others, but on the other hand the Indonesian people are expected others to also have respect for those values.

As a developing country Indonesia has its own problems and sensitive spots. "In this case we wish to avoid as far as possible misinformation about Indonesia", the minister said.

The Indonesian government would not demand impossible things from the foreign press.

The meeting was also attended by Director General for Press Development and Graphic Arts Soekarno, and general chairman of PWI (journalists) Zuharmans.

Minister Harmoko also explained the foreign correspondents the history and operations of the Press Council, founded in November 1967, and the system followed by the Indonesian Press, viz. a press based on and oriented to the Pancasila.

The meeting was not only of introductory nature, but was also aimed at establishing close cooperation with the Department of Information to enable the foreign journalists to perform their duties in Indonesia smoothly.

Explaining then the essence of a press based on the Pancasila, Harmoko said among other things that such a press secured freedom of speech.

INDONESIA

LNG TALK WITH ROK REPORTED

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 18 Jan 85 p A1

[Text] Seoul, January 17 (ANTARA/YONHAP)--South Korean and Indonesian officials sat down together here Thursday to discuss detailed matters related to Korea's imports of Indonesian liquefied natural gas (LNG), including the "take or pay" terms of their current LNG import contract, Korea gas corporation (KGC) officials said.

A five-member Indonesian delegation, which arrived here Wednesday, will meet with KGC officials until Saturday to discuss the contract, by which the KGC must pay for the LNG imports even if there is no Korean market for them at the time.

B. Bramono, head of the gas marketing bureau of Indonesia's state-run oil company, Pertamina, led the Indonesians.

In 1983, the KGC signed a contract with the Indonesian concern to import two million tons of LNG annually beginning in December of 1986. The terms of the contract included the controversial "take or pay" provisions.

KGC President Choi Yon-Sik visited Indonesia to discuss the tough conditions with Indonesian officials, including Energy Minister Subroto and Pertamina President Ramly, but the two sides could not iron out differences at that time.

The KGC is building a LNG receiving terminal in the Southwestern part of the nation at a cost of about 500 billion Won (602 million U.S. dollars = one dollar is worth about 830 won). The terminal will be completed later this year.

CSO: 4200/516

INDONESIA

LACK OF LARGE AREAS FOR TRANSMIGRATION IN SUMATRA, KALIMANTAN CITED

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 21 Jan 85 p A6

[Text] Jakarta, Jan 21 (ANTARA)--Sumatera and Kalimantan are at present lacking vast areas of land for transmigration projects, while the eastern part of Indonesia on the other hand has still an abundance of land available for transmigration.

Minister of Transmigration Martono told this to newsmen after meeting President Soeharto at Jalan Cendana Presidential residence here Monday morning.

According to the minister the government was at present discussing the transmigration scheme which would be applied in Pelita IV (fourth Five-year plan, 1984-1989), to step up activities in the field of food agriculture. The discussions will be completed within two months, covering PIR (formerly known as nucleus estate smallholders) as well as industrial and fishery schemes.

The PIR scheme will, according to the minister's view, bring substantial benefit to the transmigrants' welfare, while the industrial scheme will step up industrial growth and the fishery scheme is at present taking a concrete form.

If all schemes can be realized, the transmigration target during Pelita IV can be met quantitatively as well as qualitatively. The transmigration target for Pelita IV has been set at about 750,000 families.

CSO: 4200/516

INDONESIA

PROBLEMS FACING FRENCH INVESTMENTS DESCRIBED

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 16 Jan 85 pp A3-A5

[Text] Paris, Jan 16 (ANTARA)--A planned French-aided pulp and paper code-named "Barito" in South Kalimantan can not yet be realized due to the absence of more bonafide Indonesian business partners next to the already available P.T. Inhutani II Limited Liability Company and the Bapindo Development Bank.

Worth US\$.450 million, the planned joint venture project is undertaken under the Temporary Letter of Approval (SPS) issued in 1982 by the Coordination Board for Capital Investment (BKPM).

"The project has not yet been realized", Samuel J. Tiwow, chief of the BKPM representative office in Paris, said to ANTARA correspondent Parni Hadi in the French capital Tuesday afternoon.

The French company, Sogee, has earlier found the Indonesian "Berkat Group" company as its would be reliable partner.

But, with the recent death of its President Director Sutopo Yananto, the implementation of the joint venture project is somewhat impeded, the BKPM official said.

One Cancelled

Meanwhile, another planned French investment of US\$105 million Cilegon, West Java, dealing with the production of gear boxes car spareparts by the Peugeot car manufacture company has been cancelled due to the fact that such products should not gain good market in this country.

Some Indonesian car manufacture companies have rejected the utilization of such products.

A temporary Letter of Approval (SPS), has, however, been issued by the BKPM Agency for the cancelled investment project in 1982.

Impediments

Samuel Tiwow said that in efforts to seek French capital investments in Indonesia, he had come across impediments originating from Indonesia itself.

Among the factors hindering the capital investment campaigns is a regulation which says that the investor companies should have a minimum capital total of one million American dollar for investment in Indonesia.

There have been many French small and middle class companies stating their inabilities in complying with such a requirement despite interest in investing their capital in Indonesia, Samuel Tiwow, who has served the BKPM office in Paris since 1982, said.

Among the impediments originating from France is the rigidity of most French companies next to certain rigid French government regulations dealing with overseas capital investments.

The rigidity was, according to Samuel Tiwow, reflected by French companies' reluctance to invest their capitals in less known countries.

Most of their capitals go to countries with French speaking people and countries which have historical ties with France, Tiwow said.

Unlike, Japanese entrepreneurs which have somewhat pioneering mentality, French businessmen would like to operate only after being initiated by others. Tiwow said.

In order to draw their attention to invest capitals in Indonesia, Tiwow said, intensive person-to-person approaches are needed.

Besides, the French entrepreneurs also are inclined to see to it that the promoted projects should have already had feasibility studies conducted by the French people themselves.

Restriction

Meanwhile, the newly-appointed French Prime Minister Laurant Fabius, has issued a regulation providing restriction on French overseas capital investments.

On the other hand, the French government has called for the increase of domestic capital investments by providing necessary facilities for that, Tiwow said.

Tiwow also spoke of the Indonesian business fields offered to French capital investors.

The business fields include agro-business, metal industry, electrics, chemistry and petrochemistry, timber, pulp and paper.

The total French capital investment projects approved by the Indonesian government until November 1984 worth US\$92.8 million, against US\$85.5 million in December 31, 1983 and only US\$61.5 million in December 31, 1982.

The increase in the investment figure was attributed to the expansion and diversification of the French companies already operating in Indonesia.

French companies who have operated in Indonesia and have been familiar with the Indonesian condition have expressed satisfaction, Samuel Tiwow said.

INDONESIA

1984 INVESTMENTS EXCEED TARGET

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 21 Jan 85 p A9

[Text] Jakarta, Jan 21 (ANTARA)--BKPM (capital investment coordinating agency) Chairman Eng. Suhartoyo has said, that the total capital investment in the foreign as well as in the domestic investment sectors in 1984 reached Rp.3,200 billion.

This amount exceeded the Rp.3,000 billion target set by the BKPM the BKPM chairman said after his meeting with President Soeharto at Jalan Cendana Presidential residence here Monday. Suhartoyo further said that including the 1983 investment installments, the total 1984 investment reached Rp. 7 trillion.

On new as well as extension applications received in 1984 in the domestic investment sector the total investment covered a value of Rp. 5,060 billion (about 80.2 per cent of the 1983 application value).

Applications in the foreign investment sector covered a value of US\$ 1,559 million (74.5 per cent of the 1982 as well as of the 1983 application value), an overall total investment of Rp. 6,619 billion.

In 1984 permanent permits had been issued for new projects as well as for extensions in the domestic investment sector, covering a value of US\$ 1,107 billion, or an overall total investment in both sectors of Rp.3,206 billion (32.3 per cent of the 1983 permanent permit value or 65.3 per cent of the 1982 permanent permit value).

On investment estimates in 1985, the BKPM chairman said that most probably investment would be similar to 1984.

CSO: 4200/516

INDONESIA

BRITISH INVESTMENTS DESCRIBED

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 26 Jan 85 pp A1, A2

[Text] Manado, January 25 (ANTARA)--British investments in Indonesia now stood at around 600 million pounds sterling, ranked the eighth among other countries having business in the country.

Matrick Morgan, First Secretary of the British Embassy in Jakarta said that the British companies invested their capital in several projects scattered in Java and Sumatra.

Among the British firms operating in Indonesia are ICI (paint factory), Unilever, BAT, Dunlop, Blue Circle, Trebor, British Rope, Lucas, Nawage, Chubb, Balfour Beatty, Taylor Woodrow and Whessoe, Beechem, Borroughs, Wellcome, ICI and Claxco, Ultramar, BP and Britstol, London-Sumatra Anglo-Indonesian Corporation, Chartered Bank and Royal Insurance.

Morgan said that a British oil company is now engaged in offshore oil exploration in General Sulawesi.

The island of Sulawesi, which is rich in copra and clove and other natural resources such as sea and agricultural products has brighter prospect for the development of industry, he added.

Good Relations

Indonesia has so far maintained good relations with Britain particularly in the field of economy and culture.

About one hundred Indonesian students had a chance to study in Britain.

A total of 45 British volunteers with various expertise are sent to villages to train the people in various technical fields and English.

CSO: 4200/517

1 March 1985

INDONESIA

ADB, SAUDI AID FOR PORT MODERNIZATION

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 22 Jan 85 p 7

[Text]

The second stage modernization project of the Tanjung Perak harbour in Surabaya, which will be handled in 1985 with financial assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB), will include the building of a special terminal for containers, and a bridge which will connect a container yard and a container freight station. Director General for Seas Communications Habibie said when he inspected the port recently.

The cost for the building of the container yard and the container freight station is estimated at around US\$ 156 million, comprising US\$ 85 million from the Asian Development Bank, US\$ 20 million from the Saudi Government and about Rp 50 billion from local fund sources.

The modernisation and expansion of the Tanjung Perak port cover a former airport belonging to the Indonesian Air Force (TNI-AU). Based on the agreement signed by the Directorate General for Sea Communications and TNI-AU, the former airport must have been cleared up from airport buildings by the end of December 1984.

Therefore, the Directorate General for Sea Communications has instructed Perum Pelabuhan III (third seaport public corporation) to handle land clearing on the former airport.

INDONESIA

GARUDA TO LEASE PLANES TO FOREIGN AIRLINES

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 26 Jan 85 p A9

[Text] Jakarta, Jan 25 (ANTARA)--The Garuda Indonesian Airways, the state flag carrier, intends to lease several of its aircraft to foreign airline companies.

The aircraft will be leased because of their too low flying hours, Garuda's president director Lumenta said here Friday.

The meeting with the press was linked with the 36th anniversary of the Indonesian airline company - January 26. The commemoration will be marked by a simple flag-hoisting ceremony and "selamatan" at the airline's hangar at Kemayoran here Saturday.

Garuda planes, he said, flew a daily average of 4.5 to 5.5 hours each. "It is for this reason that some of the company's aircraft will be leased to foreign interests", he said.

The plan on leasing aircraft, such as Airbus A-300, Boeing 747 and DC-10 planes, will be the implementation of the first program launched by Garuda's president director [on January 1, 1985, on efficient and effective use of aircraft. Garuda has five such programs of improvement.

Lumenta was installed as Garuda president director on November 17, 1984, succeeding Wiweko Soepono.

The other four programs cover better welfare for the company's employees, support of the government's policy in transportation, better service to passengers, and support of the government's policy in tourism promotion.

He said many foreign airline companies were interested in leasing Garuda aircraft, such as the Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS).

When asked how many Garuda planes will be leased, Lumenta said two DC-10s, one Boeing 747 and two Airbus A-300s at the most, but only on the condition that all of the aircraft, with the exception of one DC-10, will have to be withdrawn for as long as the haj pilgrimage season.

The leasing program, he said, is expected to bring the average daily flying hours of Garuda aircraft to 10 to 12 hours.

CSO: 4200/517

INDONESIA

TRADE WITH BRITAIN

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 26 Jan 85 p A1

[Text] Manado, January 25 (ANTARA)--European countries, particularly Britain, are the main importers of processed timber and textile from Indonesia.

This was disclosed by First Secretary of the British Embassy in Jakarta Patrick Morgan who visited ANTARA branch office here recently.

He said most of the plywood popular in that country came from Indonesia, especially the eastern part of the country.

Morgan said the balance of trade between both countries over the past few years was stable.

During the past five years Indonesia's exports to Britain stood at £501 million. Its imports from that country was £780 million in the form of industrial products.

In the first three years Indonesia's import figure was bigger than its export, but the condition changed over the past two years and was expected to reach the balance.

In 1983 Indonesia's export value was noted at £169 million compared to £194 million in British exports to Indonesia.

Morgan said that the British government pays more attention to the development in Indonesia. It could be seen from the amount of British assistance to the Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia (IGGI) in 1984 which stood at US\$ 34 million.

CSO: 4200/517

INDONESIA

EDITORIAL VIEWS CURRENT SITUATION OF INDUSTRIES

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 16 Jan 85 pp 3, 4

[Text]

After reporting to the President recently, the Minister of Industries gave an illustration of the economic situation which has been received by many industrialists with concern.

Since the beginning of last year the Dept. of Industries has been monitoring the state of a fairly great number of industries, their production and their sales. According to its findings, a number of industries are indeed experiencing a slowdown, but the number of industries that show an increase of production during 1984 is much bigger.

This statement raises the question : is the domestic industry at present still suffering from a recession and slowdown, or no longer ? Most of the opinions cited from industry circles reflect only a state of nervousness. For instance "Business News" on January 7 inst. published an interview with business circles. The respondents call 1984 a "gloomy year" and they tend to anticipate 1985 as being a "dark" year. Some industries like those producing door handles, dry noodles and biscuits, office equipment, electronics, motor cars, spare parts, teraso tiles etc. relate the difficulties they are all experiencing.

The result of a systematic monitoring of several hundred industrial establishments cannot be rejected lightly. The Dept. of Industries also qualifies the findings of the monitoring as a "temporary indicator". A number of qualitative conclusions have to be accepted because they make good sense.

First, the construction materials industry is sure to have experienced a slowdown in 1984. We should ask why. Construction is a fairly important sector in our GDP, contributing about 7% of GDP. Also this sector is very labour intensive. There are indications that the construction sector is also bearish and generally

the government is being blamed for failing to realize its development projects.

Second, industries that cater only for the domestic market tend to be saturated and they are not competitive enough to export their products. What makes these industries less efficient is their limited scale of production and their obsolete technology. They only can maintain themselves in the domestic market thanks to a high level of protection. But this protection cannot prevent a saturation of the market. During 1979-1982 there were also many new investments which did not anticipate the years of recession since 1982.

Third, industries that manage to sell part of their products overseas generally can maintain themselves and their production can go up. According to the monitoring by the Dept. of Industries there are a fairly big number of industries that manage to export part of their production and their number is increasing. This is a phenomenon worth knowing and advertising; the domestic industry has the image of being unable to export, since most of them are less efficient import substitution industries. Industries capable of export are, first, those that have been established especially for that purpose like plywood, aluminum ingot, crumb rubber, garments, electronic assembling etc. Second, many industries that are basically meant to substitute imports but with a management which is sufficiently agile. Examples: part of the textile industry, rubber/canvas shoes, corrugated boxes, dry batteries, auto batteries, fluorescent lamps, sheet glass etc. These kinds of industries should be increased considerably since many industries still have an export potential as long as their efficiency and

quality can be improved. The optimism in the industrial sector should be led in this direction and the government should give them all-out support.

Fourth, industries supporting the agriculture sector are generally doing alright. Examples: fertilizer, pesticides, threshers, hullers, palm oil processing, processing equipment for crumb rubber, coffee, palm oil etc.

The monitoring by the Dept. of Industries should be received in a positive manner, at least as a qualitative indication as to which industries still have or continue to have a good potential, and which industries are not healthy, needing support by the government to recover their health.

The building materials industry will hopefully get well again if the government in all its ranks succeeds in speeding up the implementation of development projects.

Although many industries go down in their production during 1984, this is not the only yardstick to conclude that the situation is bearish. Installed capacity is so big that unused capacity is still

very big. Working far below capacity in a market with a weak purchasing power, lack of liquidity, often slow payments etc.... these are the ailments that make industry suffer. Added to this is the Value Added Tax that is about to be introduced and is expected to increase prices, making industries need more working capital credits to pay these taxes.

The conclusion is that the "bearish" mood in industry has more to it than only the low level of production in 1984.

Jakarta, January 12, 1985

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CSO: 4200/515

1 March 1985

INDONESIA

PROGRAM TO BOOST CORN PRODUCTION OUTLINED

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 11 Jan 85 p 6

[Text]

The minister of agriculture has stipulated a special program for the planting of corn on 87,500 ha of land in East Java in the 1984 planting season, with the main purpose of increasing the productivity of corn plantations & the income of corn growers.

About 80,000 ha out of the 87,500 ha of land is planted with corn seeds of the Arjuna cs variety and the remaining 7,500 ha is planted with C-1 hybrid corn seeds.

The implementation of the special program is expected to raise the productivity of corn plantations by 3 tons/ha for C-1 hybrid corn. Thus the planting of C-1 hybrid corn seeds on 7,500 ha of land is expected to increase corn production by around 22,500 tons.

The planting of Arjuna cs corn seeds will cause the increase of productivity by 1.5 tons/ha and this will raise corn production from 80,000 ha of land planted with Arjuna cs seeds by about 120,000 tons.

Thus the planting of C-1 hybrid seeds and Arjuna cs seeds under the special program in East Java will increase corn production in the province by around 142,500

The realization of the special program in the planting of C-1 hybrid corn seeds has up to September 1984 covered around 4,659 ha of land or about 62% of the target. The East Java agricultural service is short of C-1 hybrid corn seeds to be supplied to corn farmers.

A pilot project for the planting of C-1 hybrid of corn seeds in the Mojokerto regency in the 1981 planting season has shown the productivity can reach 6.8 tons/ha.

In cooperation with PT Cargill, the East Java agricultural service initiated the planting of C-1 hybrid corn seeds in the Kediri, Jombang and Mojokerto regencies. The planting of corn seeds of this variety in 1983 has increased the productivity of corn plantations to 60 quintals 90 quintals and 113 quintals of dry corn grains per ha in Mojokerto, Jombang and Kediri respectively.

The planting of C-1 hybrid corn seeds in East Java in the 1983/84 planting season covered 428.75 ha of land in 19 regencies,

and this has increased the productivity of corn plantations included in the program in those 19 regencies to 6-9 tons of dry corn grains per ha. Around 10,774 kg of imported seeds were used up in the planting of corn seeds of this variety in those regencies in 1983/84.

For the planting of Arjuna cs corn seeds, PT Bright Indonesia Seed Industry (BISI) has developed corn seeds of this variety in nurseries. The company produces around 1,000 tons of Arjuna cs/year. Nurseries for Arjuna cs corn seeds belonging to PT BISI are found in Pare, Kediri.

The planting of Arjuna cs corn seeds under the special program in East Java had up to September 1984 covered 94,353 ha, about 118 percent of the target of 80,000 ha fixed for the 1984 planting season.

Thus the realization of the special program on corn planting in East Java had up to September 1984 reached 99,012 ha, around 113 percent of the target of 87,500 ha determined for the 1984 planting season.

PT Cargill developing C-1 hybrid corn seeds on 1,000 ha of nurseries in three regencies in East Java in the 1984/85 planting season. Of 1,000 ha of nurseries, 290 ha are located in Pasuruan, 280 ha in Lumajang, 200 ha in Bondowoso, and another 230 ha in other places.

INDONESIA

BULOG RICE STOCK WAY UP

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 23 Jan 85 p A4

[Text] Jakarta, January 22 (ANTARA)--Food stocking carried out by the Bulog (Logistic Board) during the 1984/1985 planting season that began last February up to mid-January 1985 has reached 2.5 million tons of rice, three times as much as that of the same period of 1983/1984, a public relations officer of Bulog said here Monday.

Of the total, 1.90 million tons was produced in Java and the remaining 0.60 million tons was produced outside Java.

The biggest food producer areas up to now is still East Java which produced 961,119 tons of rice, followed by Central Java which produced 471,417 tons, West Java 423,050 tons, and Yogyakarta 38,584 tons.

Meanwhile, the biggest food producer outside Java was South Sulawesi which produced 2 7,548 [as received] tons of rice followed by West Nusa Tenggara 84,813 tons, Lampung 55,306 tons, North Sumatra 45,465 tons, Bali 43,496 tons, South Sumatra 31,389, Aceh 24,087 tons and the remaining areas produced 39,644 tons.

CSO: 4200/517

INDONESIA

USE OF COAL FOR ALL CEMENT PLANTS PLANNED

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 22 Jan 85 p 8

[Text]

The chairman of the Indonesian Cement Association disclosed here recently that three cement plants in Indonesia were operated by coal at present. In the near future, Indonesia will have two more coal-fueled cement plants, he said.

Two cement plants, Cibonong and Indosemen, use natural gas as fuel. In the coming two years, all cement plants in Indonesia are expected to have used coal as fuel, according to him.

Cement producers are now calculating the increase in the cost of production after the imposition of value added tax 10% on fuel oils from April 1985. Indonesia's cement exports in 1985 is projected at 1.3 million tons.

The realization of cement exports in 1984 reached around 400,000 to 500,000 tons, with export destination consisting of China, Bangladesh, Malaysia and Brunei.

CSO: 4200/515

1 March 1985

INDONESIA

CONSTRUCTION OF CEMENT PLANT IN WEST NUSATENGARA DEEMED INFEASIBLE

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 24 Jan 85 p A6

[Text] Mataram, Jan 24 (ANTARA)--The construction of a cement factory at NTB province (West Nusa Tenggara) is not yet feasible despite its potential raw materials, the head of the representative office of the department of industry, I Gusti Made Oka Wirya has said.

He made the statement when opening the third education and training program for NTB's small industries entrepreneurs here Wednesday.

Raw material for cement like solid-lime deposits are found in Mangkung and Sengkol villages, Central Lombok Regency, Western NTB.

To guarantee a cement factory's production, we need supportive facilities like electric generator and coal which are not found in NTB. Raw materials for production mixture are not found either on this island.

Besides this, marketing production also faces problem, local need for cement per year is only about 60,000 to 80,000 tons.

CSO: 4200/517

INDONESIA

EXPORT OF STEEL PRODUCTS TO PRC STARTED

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 22 Jan 85 pp A6, A7

[Text] Jakarta, Jan 22 (ANTARA)--Indonesia will this month ship 5,000 tons of wire rod to the People's Republic of China through Hongkong as part of an export plan of 40,000 tons this whole year.

This was disclosed by the chief director of the state steel manufacturer PT Krakatau Steel, T. Ariwibowo Tuesday moments after he had reported to President Soeharto at Jalan Cendana.

The company also planned to export steel plates to the PRC, Ariwibowo said.

The company could now export its products because it had already meet domestic demand and still had surpluses.

To increase export of steel products to the PRC, PT Krakatau Steel had sent a mission to Hongkong to talk with representatives of China's trading companies.

"We are also planning to send a delegation to the Canton Fair (in China)," said Ariwibowo.

He said Indonesia had a great potential market for steel products in the PRC though Indonesia has to compete with rivals from other countries, especially Japan.

He said: "In matter of price we could compete".

In addition, Indonesia has been regularly exporting sponge iron to India. This year Indonesia will ship 75,000 tons of sponge iron to that country.

Billet Imports Stopped

The head of Indonesia's biggest steel industry reported to the President on the progress of the two projects under construction in Cilegon steel industrial complex (West Java), namely the old rolling mill to produce thin steel plate and the tin plate project to produce tin coated plate.

According to Ariwibowo the thin steel plate plant is 35 per cent finished and is expected to start producing in 1987, while tin plate plant has been 40 per cent completed and will start producing by the end of this year.

The tin coated steel sheets are needed for the tin container industry.

Billet, the raw material for making concrete, is no longer imported since it can be produced here, and so is wire rod.

On the other hand thin steel plate and tin coated steel must be imported while waiting for the plants to be ready, Ariwibowo stated.

Krakatau Steel is studying the possibility of conducting direct trade with the People's Republic of China on the basis that the trade will be more profitable, he added.

CSO: 4200/517

INDONESIA

AUSTRALIAN AID FOR BRIDGE BUILDING

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 18 Jan 84 p A4

[Text] Jakarta, January 18 (ANTARA)--A large shipment of prefabricated steel components, destined to be used to build 17 bridges throughout Indonesia, recently arrived from Australia at the port of Tanjung Priok, here.

Another three shipments are expected to arrive by the end of this month.

Australia has made a multi-million dollar commitment to assist Indonesia with its national bridge building program.

In August last year the Australian Ambassador, Rawdon Dalrymple, signed a Memorandum of Understanding covering the second phase of the Australian bridge assistance program.

Under the first stage of the project prefabricated steel components for 120 bridges were obtained with an Australian grant between 1980 and 1984.

Under the second phase, Australian assistance in the form of grants concessional financing, will facilitate the supply of nearly 23,000 metres of steel bridge components over a four year period.

The first shipment, valued at \$A1.1 million (Rp 948 million), will be stored at Citeureup, West Java.

Together with following shipments the components will eventually be distributed to 17 bridge construction sites in Aceh, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, South Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, West Java, Yogyakarta, East Kalimantan, West Nusatenggara, East Nusa Tenggara and Irian Jaya.

CSO: 4200/516

INDONESIA

PATROL, MISSILE BOAT BUILDING PLANS

Kuala Lumpur ASIAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Sept 84 p 6

[Text]

The third of Indonesia's new "FB-57" class of fast patrol craft is now understood to have been completed at the PAT Shipyard, Tanjung Perak, Surabaya. Indonesian officials are hopeful of having eight of the ships in service by 1988. The craft are 57-metres (190.6 ft) long, with a standard tonnage of about 300 "standard" and 375 tons "full load". The craft will be armed with the Bofors 57-mm/L70, as now currently arms Indonesia's "PSMM MK.5" missile attack craft. A single Bofors 40mm/L60 anti-aircraft mount is carried far aft on the craft. These Lurssen designed craft are similar to two units operated by the navy of Ghana.

The first two craft were assembled in Germany by the Lurssen/Burmeister

firm and are nearly completed. Both will be commissioned this year. Indonesian shipyards are assembling a total of six units; craft No. 1 now being completed is intended for "search and rescue" (SAR) functions and has extra rescue accommodations. Craft No. 2 is for naval patrol use. It is believed the first three Indonesian units assembled by PAT Shipyard will be further SAR-versions; then the last three units will be for naval patrol duties.

Jane's Fighting Ships '83-84 also indicates five further craft being built in Holland for the Police service; these will probably be delivered during 1985-86. The Indonesian Navy is also reported to have ordered four further "PSMM MK.5" missile patrol craft from South Korea.

CSO: 4200/515

INDONESIA

DEVELOPMENT OF PLYWOOD INDUSTRY TERMED ENCOURAGING

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 17 Jan 85 p A4

[Text] Ambon, Jan 16 (ANTARA)--Forestry Minister Soedjarwo said that the development of plywood industry was encouraging after the government restricted export of logs.

Until last December the government noted 94 units of plywood industries with installed production capacity of 4.7 million cu.m per year, next to 2,500 units of sawn timber industry with total installed capacity of 15 million cu.m per year.

The minister in his report to President Soeharto at Batugong village, Ambon regency, Wednesday before opening ten plywood industries in Maluku said further that other forest industries such as pulp, particle board, blockboard, veneer had been fastly developed in the regency.

The minister noted two factors that hamper the development of timber industry in Indonesia namely the supply of basic material and the marketing system.

The use of basic material is still inefficient as the processing plant has not yet been operated in full blast.

"The weakness of trade mechanism system is another problem, and our timber production still cannot dominate foreign market", he added.

Forest Production

Soedjarwo went on to say that Maluku has around 5,533,300 ha of forest of which 3,105,500 ha of production forest and the remainder is conversion forest which its main potential commodity plants are timber, sage, cajuput, rattan and the like.

Maluku has ten plywood plants with a total production capacity of 511,800 cu.m per year and five sawn timber plant with a total capacity of 108,000 cu.m per year.

Besides, there are still another two plywood plants which are still under construction, with the production capacity of 80,000 cu.m a year.

The 12 plywood industries need over 1,630,000 cu.m of wood a year which can be supplied from 2,260,000 ha of forest.

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

WEST JAVA TRANSMIGRATION FIGURES--The Transmigration Department in Jakarta told a press conference that the West Java regional transmigration office had resettled 525 families, consisting of 2,222 persons, in resettlement locations in Jambi, Kalimantan, Irian Jaya, and Riau in January 1985. A total of 64,661 transmigrants from West Java had been resettled in various resettlement areas in the 1st year of the fourth 5-year plan. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 9 Jan 85 BK]

DANGER FROM 'UNDERGROUND'--Defense and Security Minister Poniman has said that the communists have been physically destroyed in Indonesia. However, their underground movement must be watched because it is dangerous. He made the remark during the opening of an upgrading course on national vigilance of the Defense and Security Department for the first batch of officers at the hall of the Center for Education and Training of the Defense and Security Department at Pondok Labu, south Jakarta, today. On the occasion, Minister Poniman said that our vigilance should not only be directed toward the latent communist danger but also toward threats posed by other extreme groups. The upgrading course, which will last for 10 days, is attended by 50 officers from the 2d and 3d echelons. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 7 Feb 85]

FRG PARLIAMENTARIANS RECEIVED--Vice Chairman of the Indonesian House of Representatives [DPR] Kharis Suhud, accompanied by Vice Chairmen Nuddin Lubis and Harjantho Sumodisastro and DPR Secretary General Wang Suwandi, met an FRG parliamentary delegation this afternoon. During the meeting, which lasted about 1 and 1/2 hours, they discussed topics beneficial to the two sides. After calling on the DPR leaders, the delegation, led by Dr (Huska), held a meeting with the DPR Interparliamentary Cooperation Board, led by Sukardi. During the meeting, Dr (Huska) expressed appreciation of the Indonesian Government's development efforts in East Timor because they have brought tangible results in promoting the people's welfare in the former Portuguese colony. He said that the FRG will continue its efforts to provide social and humanitarian assistance to Indonesia, particularly East Timor. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 11 Feb 85]

SOUTH SUMATERA TRANSMIGRATION FIGURES--According to the South Sumatera transmigration department head, 46,766 transmigrant families have been resettled in the province from Java and Bali. The original target was 44,400 families, but the increase was due to the people's awareness of the government's transmigration program. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 11 Feb 85 BK]

FIRE AT JAKARTA BARRACK--Tons of plastics and chemicals have exploded in North Jakarta warehouse, igniting a fire that gutted a military barrack and more than 90 homes. A Fire Department official said two people were injured by the flame and three others treated with smoke inhalation. The blaze has been brought under control. The police have still not determined the cause of the fire but several people have been questioned. A series of fires late last year prompted heightened security measures at many of Jakarta's highrise buildings and government offices. Officials have blamed the fire on political extremists, but so far no one has claimed responsibility. [Text] [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 13 Feb 85]

ASEAN APPEAL ON CAMBODIA--BERITA YUDHA says that the announcement made at the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Bangkok was actually directed at other nations around the world to get them to give direct military assistance to Cambodian guerrillas fighting the Vietnamese forces in this region. Although the many approaches that have been tried to bring Vietnam closer to ASEAN--both in Hanoi itself and in other international forums, including the approach tried by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar--have been unsuccessful, BERITA YUDHA appreciates such efforts to bring Vietnam closer. BERITA YUDHA says, in view of the unsuccessful efforts it is excusable for the ASEAN foreign ministers to have lost hope of reaching a peaceful solution. The call for military assistance for Cambodian guerrillas reflects the feeling of ASEAN. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 13 Feb 85]

CSO: 4213/148

MALAYSIA

KUALA LUMPUR ON MALAYSIAN MINISTER AT MEETING

BK121413 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Malaysia has called on industrialized countries to practice two-way free trade with developing nations and not restrict their economic relations to one-way selling missions. The minister of trade and industry, Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, says missions from developed countries should consider recognizing the principle of mutually beneficial trade and economic relations with developing countries. Malaysia, for one, will prefer trade to aid on the basis of fair competition [as heard]. He said this at the opening of a seminar in Kuala Lumpur on new developments in building and construction technology in Belgium.

Tengku Razaleigh adds that protectionism is a serious barrier to Malaysia's efforts to penetrate the markets of the industrialized countries. Developing countries like Malaysia needed to expand their exports to ensure continued economic growth. On trade between Malaysia and Belgium, the minister says that it is still relatively small although there was a steady increase in recent years. He notes that there is great scope for Malaysia to expand its exports to Belgium, particularly of canned foodstuff, processed and manufactured rubber and plastics, and timber products. Tengku Razaleigh also says there is vast scope for Belgian investors to increase their investments in Malaysia.

Earlier, in declaring the seminar open the crown prince of Belgium, Prine Albert, also expressed the view that there is still much scope for collaboration and cooperation between the two countries. He says Belgium needs raw materials and could offer a market for Malaysian manufactured goods while Malaysia can offer some markets for Belgium's capital goods and technology.

CSO: 4200/526

MALAYSIA

VOMD EDITORIAL MARKS 36TH MPA ANNIVERSARY

BK031428 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Editorial: "The Revolutionary Armed Forces Are a Force on Which the People Can Depend in Fighting Oppressors"]

[Text] The 36th anniversary of the establishment of the Malayan People's Army [MPA] falls on 1 February. In conjunction with the arrival of the noble birth of the heroic revolutionary armed forces of Malayan people, we extend with great pride our warmest congratulations to all commanders and fighters of the MPA. We would also like to express our highest respect for the families of fallen heroes and fighters as well as for people of all nationalities who have supported the MPA in various aspects.

The revolutionary armed forces are the pioneer force defending the rights and interests of the people and are a strong force the people can depend on in fighting oppression. This is a fact that has been increasingly realized by the people of all nationalities in our country. It is also one of the most important experiences that has been repeatedly proven in the history and practice of struggle in our nation.

In human society, wherever there is oppression, there is resistance, wherever there is counterrevolutionary violence, there is a violent revolutionary force opposing it. Whenever there is an imperialist armed invasion, there will be armed resistance by the nation that has been invaded. In our country, the people's revolutionary armed forces exist under leadership of the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM]. Precisely, it is a positive answer to people of all nationalities who have been oppressed by the invasion of colonialism and counterrevolutionary violence. It is also an appropriate consequences of irreconcilable class contradictions and oppression in the country. Due to that, all the humiliating abuse and slander heaped by the Kuala Lumpur and Singapore ruling cliques on revolutionary armed forces of the Malayan people under the leadership of the CPM will be wasted and foiled.

During the anti-Japanese war of liberation, the revolutionary armed forces of the Malayan people were the Malayan People's Anti-Japanese Army [MPAJA]. It was the first people's army led by the proletariat in the history of our nation. The aim of this army's struggle was to chase the Japanese fascists from Malayan

soil and to establish the Democratic Republic of Malaya. While the Malayan people were under the cruel, fascist occupation of the Japanese for 3 years and 8 months, the army that consisted of our people fought a bloody war in the interests of the people. With the support of people of all nationalities, the army expanded and grew from nothing, improved its combat abilities, and continuously dealt heavy blows to the Japanese invaders. The MPAJA then developed into a brave, patriotic force that managed to liberate more than half of the rural areas of the nation by end of World War II. It had contributed to the success of the antifascist war that had been fought by people all over the world. The MPAJA had demonstrated the mighty strength of our nation's people, who had armed themselves. It had given direction and valuable experience in guerrilla warfare to the people of our nation in arising to oppose the counterrevolutionary violence later perpetrated by the British imperialists. During the anti-British national liberation war, the revolutionary armed forces of the Malayan people were the Malayan National Liberation Army [MNLA], which has now become the MPA. The brilliant deeds of this people's army included its success in shaking the roots of British imperialist power in our country. Eventually, the British imperialists, most unwillingly, had to terminate their direct colonialism in our country. Without that struggle in which there was never a thought of difficulties and hardships and without the brave, heroic sacrifice over more than 9 years by the people's revolutionary armed forces, namely the MNLA, no independence would have been possible for the Federation of Malaya in 1957, although the British would still not release their direct control over Singapore.

This is a historical fact that all sincere people must admit. After 1957, the reactionary ruling clique who had wrested the fruits of the independence struggle launched a counterrevolutionary war in the country to suit the needs of the British colonialists and daydreamed of using counterrevolutionary violence to overthrow all patriotic and democratic strengths that obstructed the oppression and robbery of imperialist and bureaucratic comprador capitalists. In order to expedite the development of the bureaucratic comprador capitalists' economy, the ruling clique implemented a series of autocratic policies that trampled down the democratic rights of the people. In facing such situation, the CPM, together with the army under its leadership, took the only correct decision, namely (?surrounding) all roads leading to the cities from the villages and seizing political power by armed strength. With the strong support of the people, the revolutionary fighters fought back counterrevolutionary violence by revolutionary armed strength and treid to complete the domestic revolutionary war so as to achieve full independence and freedom for the country and people.

The national revolutionary war, which has been going on for almost 28 years, is a brilliant manifestation of the unyielding determination of the people of our country. The MPA, which is made up of the chosen sons and daughters of the people of all nationalities in our country, is an invincible armed force because it is a patriotic force guided by a revolutionary theory, wholeheartedly defends the people's interests, and has wide support from the people. It is a strong pillar for the people of all nationalities against oppression, exploitation, and discrimination. It is the chief means for the people to overthrow autocratic rule and a bastion on which the people of all nationalities

rely and pin their hopes. The reactionary ruling clique is trying to subdue it in various ways, while the revolutionary, patriotic people of all nationalities energetically support its development.

We joyfully witness the MPA's moving one step further in enhancing the military and political quality of its soldiers during the past year. What is more encouraging is that MPA militants have been making efforts to implement the guidelines on the strategy of active defense and deal a serious blow to the enemy which is intruding into base areas and guerrilla regions. The MPA has inherited the noble tradition from the MPAJA and the MNLA. The MPA soldiers are able to endure difficulties and tribulations in life, demonstrate their intelligence and courage in battle, and even show increasing skill in mastering the (?keys) and laws of guerrilla jungle warfare. They always succeed in putting the enemy in a passive, stricken position and achieve satisfactory battle results from time to time. These results, achieved under conditions in which the less numerous soldiers defeat the more numerous ones and the weak defeat the strong, have always rendered enemy weapons ineffective.

The successful preservation and development of the people's guerrilla war have given an impetus to the mass struggle and have further encouraged the revolutionary movement. The decisions on several main issues of the revolution in our country passed at the 2d Plenum of the 12th CPM Central Committee on 10 January last year point out that our revolutionary line has its own characteristics. We must make the armed struggle the main form of struggle. In addition, we must specifically give priority to its combination with the mass movement and the united front. At present, all MPA commanders and soldiers are implementing these decisions in close coordination with patriotic forces in other fronts to try hard to create a new situation and to establish a democratic coalition government. The contradiction between the Kuala Lumpur ruling clique headed by Mahathir and Musa Hitam on the one hand and the people of all nationalities on the other is intensifying. The interests of the comprador bureaucrat capitalist class run totally counter to those of the working masses of all nationalities. The polarization of the rich and the poor as a result of the New Economic Policy is increasingly striking. Reactionary measures discriminating against nationalities and desecrating religion are being strongly condemned and resisted by the people of all nationalities from various strata of life. The total exposure of the ruling clique's crime in covering up the big corruption scandal of Bumiputera Malaysia Finance--a subsidiary of Bank Bumiputera--and the ambitions of the Mahathir-Musa [2-M] regime to seize power from the paramount ruler and the Malay sultans have made more civil servants, soldiers, and policemen aware of the reactionary nature of the 2-M regime. Many of them have expressed their sympathy with and support for the people's sufferings and struggle through practical action. This situation has further shown the wisdom of the MPA's line and policy of uniting all patriotic forces. The MPA line and police are greatly respected by the masses and are conducive to the patriotic and democratic movement.

We are fully confident that the efforts of all MPA commanders and soldiers--as the defenders of the people's rights and interests--to strengthen base areas, broaden guerrilla areas, expand the combat corps, and enhance the quality of revolutionary army will definitely achieve abundant results and provide new services to encourage the patriotic and democratic movement. Salute our MPA comrades who are enduring on the battlefields and are loyal to the people!

MALAYSIA

PAPER REPORTS PEREZ DE CUELLAR PRESS CONFERENCE

BK061341 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 4 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[By Balan Moses]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sunday--United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar vowed to continue efforts for peace in Kampuchea despite the divergent views of ASEAN and the Indochinese countries regarding a settlement of the problem.

Though he did not anticipate an early solution to the problem, he would continue his search for peace.

Speaking at a press conference at the end of his three-day visit he said: "I continue to feel, unfortunately, that the positions of the parties concerned are far apart.

"As the UN Secretary-General, my job is to continue to work for peace and I am (thus) not discouraged. I do not find that the parties are closer (in their respective stands on a settlement)."

Mr de Cuellar said his visits to Southeast Asian countries were not to find a solution or to obtain any breakthrough.

"During my visit to Hanoi, I was able to obtain from the Vietnamese authorities some clarifications about the five-point Ho Chi Minh City communique (issued last month)."

He said although it was important to clarify the positions of the countries concerned, such clarifications "do not mean that they have changed their positions."

Mr de Cuellar, however, did not explain what clarifications had been made.

He said "modest progress" had been achieved in efforts to find a solution to the Kampuchean issue.

Asked why he felt only "modest progress" had been achieved while the Thai Government had stated that there had been no breakthrough in peace talks with

the Vietnamese, he said: "I mention modest progress in terms of the clarifications I have obtained from the Vietnamese."

His tour of ASEAN countries, he explained, was to provide their leaders with first-hand information on the response from the Vietnamese.

Asked if he felt the UN was still the best forum in seeking a solution to the Kampuchean issue or whether a smaller international body would serve a better purpose, he said: "This is for the parties concerned to decide. What I have heard from Vietnamese, Thai and Malaysian authorities, I feel, is an encouragement to my personal office."

On whether Vietnam was sincere in its efforts to find a peaceful solution to the problem, he said that he did not come with the view of being a prosecutor or a judge.

"I am trying to gather enough information to see how I can usefully help to solve the problem."

He said he had to work on the basis of Vietnamese statements which have repeatedly centred on a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean issue.

Mr de Cuellar pointed out that he had to "very objectively evaluate the situation to be useful."

Asked if it was true that Vietnam had ruled out a role for the UN as a mediator in the Kampuchean issue as long as the Khmer Rouge was represented in the body, he said this was not what he had heard from the Vietnamese.

"They have never imposed any pre-conditions. I personally have not heard any such pre-conditions from the Vietnamese."

He said his visit had served to focus international attention on the Southeast Asian situation "which I feel is a dangerous one."

His visit was also to discuss other problems related to dadah, the Antarctica, the security of the Southeast Asian zone as well as other issues such as the Iran-Iraq war and the relationship between Malaysia and the United Nations.

Mr de Cuellar left for Singapore today enroute to Jakarta.

CSO: 4200/500

MALAYSIA

VISITING PLO ENVOY REGRETS MUSLIM DISUNITY

BK140221 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] The PLO chairman's personal envoy, (Shaykh Rejab Al-Tamee) said in Kuala Lumpur today that PLO regrets the disunity among Muslims in this country. He said that this feeling emerged after he had witnessed the action of one group of Muslims who refused to join another Muslim group in listening to his lecture in Kedah last night.

(Shaykh Rejab's) statement was disclosed to newsmen by the deputy minister in the prime minister's department, Senator Dr Yusof Mohamed Noor. (Shaykh Rejab) said that Muslims in Malaysia particularly, and in the world in general, should concentrate their attention on the struggle to recover Muslims' self-respect.

Following his meeting with (Shaykh Rejab), Dr Yusof Noor said that the government will introduce a Muslim information system to improve research work and the exchange of information among Islamic agencies in the country. The system will also supply information to the general public using modern technology. He said that the system is aimed at putting administrative work in order, and ensuring the quick provision of information on the activities and development of Muslims in the country. The system will also make it easy for anyone to obtain information for research and administrative purposes. The Central Committee members for the system were chosen last night.

CSO: 4213/149

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

SUPPORT FOR PLO, AFGHAN MUJAHIDIN--Malaysia will continue to accord recognition to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Afghan Mujahidin and support their struggle even if such support is disliked by the superpowers. UMNO [United Malays National Organization] youth leader Mr Anwar Ibrahim says although Malaysians do not have weapons to offer, they have made a stand to champion the plight of suppressed Muslims. Mr Anwar, who is the agriculture minister, was addressing about 1,000 people at a rally held in conjunction with the visit of (Sheikh Rejab-Al-Tamimi), a representative of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, at the Pusat Islam [Islamic Center] in Nilam Puri near Kota Baharu. Malaysia has allowed the setting up of a PLO mission and a representative office of the Afghan Mujahidin in Kuala Lumpur because it accorded recognition to their struggle. Mr Anwar said Malaysia's open support for these organizations had surprised many countries. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 12 Feb 85]

MAHATHIR TO VISIT EUROPE, PRC--The prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, has confirmed that he will be making an official visit to China before the end of the year, probably in later October. He told this to newsmen after opening the 2-day ASEAN economic minister meeting in Kuala Lumpur. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir will begin his visit to the Scandinavian countries of Finland, Norway, Denmark, Sweden in April. His 26-day tour will include an official visit to Austria and an unofficial visit to Britain. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said he will seek ways to improve bilateral, economic, and trade relations with the countries concerned. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Feb 85 BK]

CSO: 4200/500

PHILIPPINES

MARCOS' MASTERY OF POLITICAL CONTROL OVER PEOPLE CITED

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 16 Jan 85 pp 3, 8

["Just a Minute" column by Ernie Arcenas: "Mastery of the Philippine Politics"]

[Text] This corner acknowledges and recognizes President Marcos as the greatest political wizard this country ever had. As a son of a politician in his native Ilocos Norte and as a student of law, his political career started with bloodshed when he was charged with murder for the killing of his father's political rival, Julio Nalundasan while the latter was brushing his teeth.

The young Marcos passed the bar while he was in jail and later was acquitted of murder charges. From this beginning, Marcos rose to political power starting as a brilliant and neophyte congressman, a senator and eventually President of the Republic up to the present.

What makes President Ferdinand Marcos a master expert of Philippine politics? The answer to this question is the subject of this writer's study. There are two talents which the President possesses that make for his ascendancy and dominance of the country's politics. These are: His mastery of the Filipino psyche and his mastery of the tools for political control of the people.

In this issue I would like to discuss on the President's mastery of the tools for political control of the people. When President Marcos rose to become President he immediately started to organize a coterie of experts in all fields loyal to him and ready to do his biddings. Soon thereafter, he was ready to embark on his grand design to perpetuate himself in power. The implementation of this design started when he declared Martial Law in 1972.

Allow me to explain the basis for the President's moves and actuations to take complete control of politics in the country. It should be noted that there are five ways by which the people participate and intervene in their government. It is the essence of a democratic form of government for people to have control over their government and this is politics.

One of the ways for people's intervention in government is the adoption of the Constitution. We need not go at length discussing what the Constitution is. Suffice it to say that it is the fundamental law of the land to which all other laws must conform. It is the basic and general contract between the people and their instrument or agent, the government.

The President lost no time in creating a climate for a change of the Constitution. Before we realized it, the government which he heads through the changes he instituted in the Constitution, intervened on the people's rights and liberties and the structure of the Constitution was also changed to suit his political ends. Today, the Constitution which is supposed to protect the people has become an instrument of exploitation.

The second way by which people take a direct participation and control of their government is through the right of suffrage. Again, President Marcos took control of elections by appointing men in the Commission on Elections who are caninely loyal to him. Thus, cheating in elections became the rule of the times. Never before in the political history of this country were massive frauds at the polls committed with impunity. That the COMELEC body does not know how to count is a stark reality in this country.

The mass media is the third way by which people intervene in the government. Well, President Marcos took complete control of the means of communication (mass media) at the onset of Martial rule. After almost twenty years that the President has been in power, mass media, except for what is now termed as the mosquito press, is in the hands of his cronies and relatives.

I have treated the fourth way yesterday and that was through political parties. On this score, the President succeeded in dismantling threats to his political control by physically mangling the leaders of existing political parties. I need not now dwell on the present state of political parties except to say that he succeeded through his divide and rule tactic the diminution of the strength of political parties and what is obnoxious is the gradual elimination of the leaders who are threats to his position of power. Sen Aquino's death is still very fresh in our memory.

The fifth and last way is by means of demonstrations, rallies or what is now popularly known as the "parliament of the streets." The vehemence with which the people through demos aired their legitimate demands to the government of President Marcos was countered with increasing violence. The forces of the government were fully utilized upon instructions of the political wizard in Malacanang to stop at all cost the continuing rallies and protest demonstrations in the streets. The means of intervening by the people in the government is slowly diminishing in strength. In short, the President has again succeeded in getting the firm control of politics in this country.

How the sovereign Filipino people can regain the powers they possess as citizens of this country is a big question mark. Everytime I look at the inscription written at the facade of the Cebu Capitol Building which says: "Government authority emanates from the people" I can only sign in disbelief for the truth is, today, government authority emanates from one man--the Philippines' version of Germany's Adolf Hitler.

CSO: 4200/502

PHILIPPINES

MUSLIM GROUP BACKS MARCOS ON TRIPOLI PACT

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 16 Jan 85 p 7

[Text] The Consultative Group of Muslims in the Philippines yesterday defended President Marcos from unfair charges of non-implementation of the Tripoli Agreement of 1976, saying that the Moro National Liberation Front was to blame for such failure.

Speaker Protempore Salipada K. Pendatun said fellow Muslim leaders believe that the government could not unilaterally implement the agreement without the participation of the MNLF as spelled out in the Tripoli accord.

Pendatun, together with Muslim Affairs Minister Simeon Datumanong and Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Mauyag Tamano, presided over the conference of Muslim leaders held at the UP Asian Institute of Tourism in Diliman, Quezon City, to discuss major issues affecting Muslims in the country.

The consultative body formed several groups to study and recommend solutions to the problems of peace and order and proper implementation of the Tripoli Agreement on the establishment of autonomous governments in Regions 9 (Western Mindanao) and 12 (Central Mindanao, the Muslim-dominated areas, among other major issues.

Pendatun said that MNLF commander Nur Misuari, the self-exiled Muslim rebel in the Middle East who signed the agreement for the MNLF, has once again charged the government for non-implementation of the Tripoli pact, Pendatun said.

In his remarks, Pendatun said despite Misuari's attack against the Philippine government, the Organization of Islamic Conference has agreed to help the government in the implementation of the Tripoli accord, signed for the Philippines by the late Defense Undersecretary, Carmelo Z. Barbero.

The speaker protempore said the consultative group is against Misuari's secessionist movement, stressing that the best solution to the peace and order problem in Mindanao is through peaceful means and improvement of the living conditions of the people.

"We must accept the fact that the Tripoli agreement is not being implemented," Pendatun said. But he explained that the MNLF is to blame because it is split into three groups led by Misuari, Hashio Salamat and Dimas Pendatu and the government cannot unilaterally implement the agreement.

At the same time, Pendatun also decried the bad roads in the Muslim areas. He added that there are killings every day in the areas among Muslims, between Muslims and Christians and between the military and the rebels.

He also said the peace and order situation is compounded by the fact that the military operates without consulting local officials and that the farmers are afraid to till the soil for lack of security.

The Muslim groups formed will also study and recommend for final approval by the consultative body the Muslims' stand on the opposition proposal to dismantle foreign military bases in the Philippines and legalize the Communist Party in the Philippines.

CSO: 4200/502

PHILIPPINES

COMELEC OVERTURNS ANOTHER 1980 KBL MAYORAL ELECTION

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Jan 85 pp 1, 10

[Text] The Commission on Elections (Comelec) ousted yesterday Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) Mayor Antonio Calimbas of Morong, Bataan.

In a unanimous decision, the Comelec first division reversed a ruling of the Bataan Regional Trial Court and declared Nacionalista Party (NP) candidate Armando Quimlat the duly elected mayor in the local elections held Jan 30, 1980.

Comelec records showed that after the canvassing of votes, Calimbas was credited with 2,545 votes, as against Quimlat's 2,103 votes, for a majority of 442 votes.

Quimlat filed a protest before the Bataan Court of First Instance (now Regional Trial Court). The court declared Calimbas winner with 1,925 votes, compared to Quimlat's 1,812 on a difference of 113 votes.

Quimlat elevated the case to the Comelec which has appellate powers and is sole judge of election cases in accordance with the Constitution.

The poll body found that in one precinct alone--voting center No 1 of barangay Mabayo--which has only 229 registered voters, the ballots counted reached 380.

After the poll body re-evaluated the votes cast, Quimlat emerged winner with 1,762 votes as against Calimbas' 1,719 votes. Quimlat was the winner by 43 votes.

The decision was written by Commissioner Noli Sagadraca and concurred in by Commissioners Ramon Felipe Jr and presiding commissioner Domingo Pabalate.

CSO: 4200/502

PHILIPPINES

MINDORO OPPOSITION UNITES AGAINST KBL

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Jan 85 p 14

[Article by Robert A. Evora]

[Text] Calapan, Oriental Mindoro--The top guns of the opposition here will convene to firm up its fighting chance just in case the administration suddenly decides to call either local or presidential elections or both--anytime before 1986.

The meeting, the first in nearly 15 years, will also attempt to forge "a grand coalition of all opposition forces in Oriental Mindoro" to do battle with candidates, and even "policies," of what appears to be a "leaderless" local KBL party.

The meeting is slated on Saturday, Jan 19.

Opposition Member of Parliament Rolleo L. Ignacio, chairman of the provincial unification committee, said expected to unify are the political machines of the Liberal Party (LP), the Nacionalista Party (NP), the PDP-Laban, the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido), and some KBL "rebel leaders."

The opposition lawmaker, who won handily over the KBL's best bet, MP Jose Reynaldo V. Morente, by a runaway vote-margin of more than 17,000 votes, said that the Jan 19-forum will "formalize everything that was started in September, last year, calling on all opposition supporters to regroup early."

A battery of opposition big wigs, headed by former Gov Rodolfo A. Ignacio, LP; former Con-Con Delegate Juan Luces Luna, NP; former Congressman Luciano A. Joson, LP; retired Gen Efigenio C. Navarro, NP-Roy Wing; Chippy I. Espiritu, Antonio Quizon, and MP Ignacio will lead the meeting.

CSO: 4200/502

PHILIPPINES

OPPOSITION MP FACES CENSURE ON FLOOR REMARKS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Jan 85 pp 1, 10

[Article by C. Valmoria, Jr]

[Text] Member of Parliament Gemiliano Lopez Jr (Opposition, Manila) faces possible censure by his peers for using allegedly derogatory and abusive language in the halls of the Batasang Pambansa.

The assembly approved last night a motion presented by MP Camilo Cabili (KBL, Iligan City) referring Lopez's remarks against Political Affairs Minister Leonardo B. Perez to the committee on privileges for investigation.

A portion of the remarks in question as shown in the transcript of records reads as follows: "Ginoong Speaker, kung saka-sakali pong mawawalan ng tiwala ang taong bayan sa Batasang Pambansa (ito ay) dahil sa isang lalaking katulad ni Leonardo Perez, isang lalaki na hindi marunong suriin ang kaniyang konsyensya, isang lalaki na walang respeto sa kanyang kinalalagyan...isang lalaki na dapat ikahiya ng lahing Pilipino." (Mr Speaker, if the people should lose faith in the Batasang Pambansa, (it is) because of a man like Leonardo Perez, a man who does not know how to examine his conscience, a man who does not have respect for his position...a man whom the Filipino race should be ashamed of).

MP Fernando Veloso (KBL, Samar) had earlier taken the floor to denounce the statement saying that in his 30 years in Congress, it was the first time he heard the utterance of abusive language against a member of the legislature.

Cabili rose and immediately moved for referral of the statement to the committee.

An amendment was presented by MP Luis Villafuerte (Opposition, Camarines Sur), asking that all derogatory remarks made by MPs Lopez, Perez, Hilario de Pedro (Opposition, Cotabato), Tolentino, and himself also referred to the committee so that they can be evaluated and it can be determined if they were unparliamentary.

The Batasan did nothing yesterday but debate on the controversial remarks and immediately adjourned after the motion was approved.

CSO: 4200/502

PHILIPPINES

TRADERS CRITICIZE IMF LETTER OF INTENT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Jan 85 p 8

[Text] A sector of the business community considers the policy directions as contained in the government's letter of intent to the IMF as an attack against Filipino businessmen. They are truly meant to dismantle Philippine industry and make the country more open and freer market for the more developed production capacities of multinationals.

The National Economic Protectionism Association has just newly activated its Bureau of Economic Research. Analyzing the letter of intent as its first task, the bureau reported the following:

1. The commitment to restrict money supply growth and to keep it below inflation rates will mean that the "high interest rate regime" will be maintained for a considerable time. High interest rates will continue to push up the money costs of businessmen and to discourage production, employment, and investment.
2. The commitment to restructure the Philippine industrial sector toward the establishment of "world competitive" industries and to gear them for export actually means that the tariff structure will be further liberalized. Tariff liberalization is supposed to weed out "inefficient" Philippine companies and to force the rest to export. But the real intent is to open up our diminishing local market to more imports. Tariff liberalization will ensure the liquidation of Philippine industry.
3. The emphasis to be given the agricultural sector and the objective of limiting import growth will mean that Philippine industry will be deprived of access to critical foreign exchange and financial resources. The economy will see industrial production declining further--situation which will lead to a restructuring of the Philippine economy into a "pre-industrial" one.
4. The decision to maintain the floating rate will mean that the hard-pressed Filipino businessmen will have a difficult time outbidding the foreign multinational for the available dollars in the "free" market.

CSO: 4200/502

PHILIPPINES

NPA PROMPTS FEARS IN DAVAO'S TALOMO BARANGAY

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 18 Jan 85 pp 1, 6

[Article by Jun Boyles]

[Text] Residents of baranggay Talomo district, this city, are gripped in fear due to the possibility that the New People's Army might escalate its operations in the baranggay similar to that of baranggay Agdao.

In the east side of Talomo where there are thousands of people occupying government properties along the beaches, barricades are set up by the residents in their effort to isolate themselves from inevitable harassment from both the rebels and government forces.

Just recently, aside from sporadic killings either perpetrated by the NPAs or the military, rumors that shoreline makeshifts numbering around five thousand will be set afire.

Aside from government forces and the communists' presence in the baranggay, groups of hoodlums are also scot free in their operations, such as holdups, burglaries and kidnappings.

Several reports have reached the desks of PC/INP and military commanders concerning the operations of the hoodlums in Talomo, but residents said these members of the underworld, who are sometimes wearing military uniforms, are still continuing with their activities.

People in the baranggay are in a quandary as to what should be done to solve the present problem.

Anytime now they said running battles between the military forces and the NPAs will erupt.

CSO: 4200/502

PHILIPPINES

TWO MORE DAVAO POLICE KILLED 3, 17 JAN 85

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 18 Jan 85 pp 1, 8

[Article by Jun Baring]

[Text] Another city policeman was shot to death by the death squad of the New People's Army inside a refreshment parlor in Lopez Jaena street, this city at about 3:00 p.m. yesterday in full view of several students.

Killed was Police Corporal Ladislao Castillo, investigator assigned in the intelligence and investigation division of the Davao Metrodiscom.

The policeman was allegedly taking his merienda at the refreshment parlor when two young men armed with a .38 calibre pistol shot him twice in the head.

The policeman was declared dead upon arrival at the Brokenshire memorial hospital.

The scene where he was shot was beside the Thompson Christian School for elementary and high school students.

The policeman was said to be living within the vicinity and was already on his way home when he decided to take a snack. He was reported to be in civilian uniform.

He was believed cased by his killers.

Castillo, who has been long in the police service, was the second policeman to be killed by the death squad of the NPAs for the month of January.

The first policeman to be shot to death on January 3, 1985 was police First Class Leopoldo Balduesa of the Sasa patrol station. He was shot dead by three young men in front of the SSS building or the former Desiderio Dalisay building at Agdao while he was on his way to report for duty.

A police captain was shot to death by armed men in Panacan's relocation area in Panacan, this city, hours after the killing of another policeman yesterday afternoon.

Killed was police Captain Cesar Bautista of the Davao Metrodiscom who is presently on training in the Police Academy in Canlubang, Laguna.

The victim was visiting his relatives in the relocation area when he was shot by the armed men.

CSO: 4200/502

PHILIPPINES

SOUTHERN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS DROP FROM 55 TO 44

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 17 Jan 85 p 7

[Text] The Southern Philippines Development Authority (SPDA) reduced its projects in Mindanao, Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi from 55 in 1983 to 44 in 1984 to adapt to the present economic environment.

In a year-end report to President Marcos, Brig Gen (ret) Antonio N. Venadas, administrator of the authority, said the SPDA has requested a total of P321.27 million to support 19 ongoing and seven new projects in southern Philippines.

He said the Batasang Pambansa has approved P40 million for eight ongoing projects and two new projects.

The projects for this year, Venadas said, are an integrated poultry project in Zamboanga City where yellow corn is produced to support the existing Bagong Lipunan Feedmill project; completion of the phase III-B of the 1,200-hectare Bagong Lipunan fishpond estate project for prawn monoculture and milkfish production;

The Tawi-Tawi integrated area development project which implements the solar salt project at Bongao, Tawi-Tawi, to support the fish trading activities in the area and meet the local demand for salt; the fishpond estate in Dimas, Zamboanga del Sur for the development of 100 hectares of fishpond;

The Agusan Valley investment package in which 1,000 hectares of ipil-ipil plantation project in Bonbon, Butuan City, will be established; Panguil Bay development project to rehabilitate the Tangub feedmill project in Iligan;

Construction of an additional production unit of organic fertilizer in Davao City; contract growing of kenaf fiber on 400-hectare plantation in Sto. Tomas, Davao del Norte; construction of a canning plant at Buluan, Maguindanao, to service the Lake Buluan aquaculture project of the SPDA; and expansion of the cotton loaning program to cover an additional 368.5 hectares in Tacurong, Sultan Kudarat.

The SPDA wrote off as "non-performing" assets and phased out six subsidiaries and two projects.

CSO: 4200/502

1 March 1985

PHILIPPINES

PAPER ON STRIKES IN MINDANAO PAPER, COCONUT, FLOUR SECTORS

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 18 Jan 85 p 2

[Text] Davao City--The year of the Bufallo, forecasting a good harvest, started ominously in Mindanao as thousands of workers in the paper, coconut and flour industries started the new year with labor strikes.

The labor unrest also signalled stormy times ahead in the island where the economic crisis has mounted the region's volatile political situation caused by widespread military abuses and rising insurgency.

The first day of 1985 witnessed some 1,000 workers and their families of the strike-prone Frasklin Baker Corporation of the Philippines (FBCP), a multinational company engaged in exporting dessicated coconut products located in Sta Cruz, Davao del Sur, setting up human barricades in protest of the company's alleged unjust labour practices and to demand for the reinstatement of workers terminated last year for their militant involvement in labor protests.

Two days after they began barricading the company's gates, over 5,000 workers of the Paper Industries Corporation of the Philippines (PICOP) in Bislig, Surigao del Sur, defied their company's return-to-work order and picketed instead the company's administration building to demand labor benefits, protest management's plan to terminate workers and the alleged harassments of labor leaders.

In the industrial city of Iligan, in northern Mindanao, some 159 workers of the Pillsbury Flour Mills set aside the Yuletide break by continuing with their strike that started October 29 last year.

In their latest public appeal, the strikers reiterated their demands for payment of back wages, implementations of CBA provisions, stop harassment of laborers, among others. At least six strikers have been arrested and a labor leader, Julio Rosales, killed on December 26 in Tag-ibo, Dalipuga, Iligan City.

Reports reaching here said no untoward incident happened at Soriano-owned PICOP when soldiers and armed PICOP guards were stationed around the company compound but their presence elicited backlash from protesters who shouted, "Nangayo mi sa among sick leave, nganong padalhan mi og sundalo?" (we are asking for sick leave benefits but why send us soldiers?)

CSO: 4200/502

PHILIPPINES

YOUTH GROUPS REITERATE SUPPORT FOR STRIKES, CIVIL UNREST

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 18 Jan 85 pp 1, 7

[Text] The militant organizations of the youth denied recent reports reaching People's Daily Forum that students and youths are opposed to any projected strike for this month.

The youth's group lead by the League of Filipino Students, Liga ng mga Kabatanonan sa Dabaw disclosed that should another Welga ng Bayan plunge the city, they will not hesitate to support in the same manner they showed their solidarity with the different sectors in the past.

Following reports on January 13, the militant youths expressed that there was not any conference held which called for the participation of the organizations actively participating in the people's clamor for genuine reforms. Had there been an assembly, it did not represent the groups who are bannerizing and upholding the true interest of the people, a student leader claimed.

Moreover, the students expressed their unwavering commitment to struggle and pursue their objectives through militant forms. Further, they responded positively to support the endeavor of other sectors particularly the drivers who are out to call for another transport strike sometime this month.

Meanwhile the students and youths group will launch series of activities starting January 22 in commemoration of the historic First Quarter Storm in 1972. The whole week campaign dubbed as the National Youth Week is also in coordination with the celebration of the International Year of the Youth.

As an opening salvo, a Luksang Parangal para sa mga Biktima ng Karahasan will be staged on January 22. Activities such as symposia, cultural shows, lecture fora and photo exhibits will also be featured.

CSO: 4200/502

PHILIPPINES

PAPER REPORTS EXTORTION IN CADET PROGRAMS

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 16 Jan 85 p 7

[Article by Ed Fernandez]

[Text] What happens when a CMT-ROTC cadet officer, a would-be officer of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), is already practicing how to extort money from his cadets?

"It's disaster and a big slap on the face of the military instructors who cannot discipline their cadet officers," declared a CMT cadet who became disillusioned when a certain CMT-ROTC cadet officer asked money from him in exchange for incurred absences.

The CMT-ROTC (Citizens Military Training-Reserved Officers Training Course) cadet said that his cadet officer asked one hundred pesos (P100.00) from him in exchange for incurred absences. Since the cadet could not give his cadet officer the amount, he dropped his CMT-ROTC course.

"Wala pa gani siya maopisyal sa military, mangdelihensya na dayon siya. Unsa na lang kaha ug maopisyal na gyod siya" (He (CMT-ROTC cadet officer) is not even an enlisted military officer yet he is already extorting money. How much more if he will really become an enlisted officer of the military), the CMT cadet said.

The CMT cadet, who requested anonymity, said the practice of extorting money by CMT-ROTC cadet officers should not be perpetuated because it will only worsen the already tainted image of the military. CMT-ROTC cadet officers said the CMT cadet should instead practice earnestly military courtesy and discipline while still undergoing college military training like CMT-ROTC because this is the time to inculcate the real value of true soldiery.

"I dropped my CMT-ROTC course because I am disillusioned by the way my cadet officer dealt with me especially regarding monetary problems. I do not want them to perpetuate such practice of extorting money because they will only add to the bad eggs in the military which the citizens greatly abhor," the cadet said.

12-11-44
Page 1

The CMT cadet urged military instructors to investigate these practices which are happening in one of the colleges here in Davao City. And maybe, the cadet said that military instructors will discover that extortion practice is happening in all the colleges and universities not only in Davao City but also in the provincial colleges.

CSO: 4200/502

THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF THE INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM THE

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE, DAVAO CITY, ON THE MATTER OF THE

EXTORTION PRACTICES IN THE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

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PHILIPPINES

IRANIAN STUDENTS LINKED TO DRUG SMUGGLING

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 17 Jan 85 p 6

[Text] Some Iranian nationals living in the country, mostly students, are being used by international drug syndicates as carriers of marijuana, heroin and other prohibited drugs to the United States and European countries.

This was disclosed yesterday by Col Ramon E. Montano, chief of the Narcotics Command (Narcom), as he requested Manila International Airport (MIA) authorities for cooperation in the anti-narcotics campaign.

Montano said the MIA is used as a jump-off point of prohibited drugs coming from the "Golden Triangle," Pakistan, and other Middle East countries.

The Golden Triangle located in the borders of Burma, Thailand and Laos, is the source of heroin extracted from poppy.

The area, Montano said, yielded a "bountiful harvest" of about 600,000 kilos of poppy last November.

He said a kilo of heroin costs \$7,000 in Burma, Laos and Thailand and about P200,000 in the United States.

The Narcom chief said flights coming from the Philippines and ferrying Iranians are not suspected of carrying prohibited drugs.

However, flights coming from Pakistan and the Golden Triangle are checked by the US Drug Enforcement Administration at American airports.

CSO: 4200/502

PHILIPPINES

NICKEL REFINERY BUYS PRC COAL

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Jan 85 p 18

[Text] Nonoc Mining Corp (NMC) which owns and operates a nickel refinery in Surigao del Norte, has signed a two-year coal purchase contract with China, industry sources said yesterday.

The agreement, according to sources, calls for the supply of high-grade coal by China Coal Corp to NMC at the rate of 60,000 metric tons per month.

Purchase price is reported to be \$45 per metric ton.

The first delivery of the Chinese coal is now being unloaded at the refinery site on Nonoc island.

Sources said unloading operations at the island are being done shipside because repairs on the plant's pier installations which were damaged by a strong typhoon in September last year have yet to be completed.

Financing for the coal imports was reportedly arranged in New York through Phillip Brothers and Mar Rich and Co which are major buyers of NMC's nickel production.

Previously, coal imports were arranged by the Philippine National Oil Co with Australian suppliers.

Sources said the Chinese coal is rated at 12,000 BTU (British thermal unit) as against local production that can go only as high as 8,000 BTU.

(A BTU is a quantity of heat needed to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit).

NMC is the predecessor of Marinduque Mining and Industrial Corp whose assets were foreclosed by the Development Bank of the Philippines and the Philippine National Bank in May last year.

After foreclosure, both government banks which had P15 billion in loans to MMIC, set up NMC to operate the nickel refinery.

NMC is owned 57 percent by DBP and 43 percent by PNB.

MMIC had just completed an expensive coal conversion program when financial troubles pushed it into bankruptcy.

CSO: 4200/502

1/1/81

The following information was obtained from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) regarding the coal conversion program of MMIC. The program was authorized by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) in 1978. The program was designed to convert MMIC's coal-fired power plants to gas-fired power plants. The program was completed in 1980. The program cost \$1.2 billion. The program was financed by the Federal Energy Administration (FEA). The program was authorized by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) in 1978. The program was designed to convert MMIC's coal-fired power plants to gas-fired power plants. The program was completed in 1980. The program cost \$1.2 billion. The program was financed by the Federal Energy Administration (FEA).

SINGAPORE

BRIEFS

SIXTH PARLIAMENT MEETS--When the Sixth Parliament meets for the first time on the 25th of next month, it will first elect a speaker. After this, members of parliament will take the oath of allegiance. The sitting will then be suspended until the evening when President Devan Nair will make his opening speech. Parliament will reassemble on 1 March for a motion on an address of thanks for the president's speech to be moved and debated. The budget session will follow on 8 March with the minister of finance making his budget statement for the next financial year starting on 1 April. MP's will debate the statement on 18 and 19 March. After this, the budget will be considered in the committee of supply. [Text] [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 30 Jan 85 BK]

CSO: 4200/501

THAILAND

LABOR LEADER BLASTS MARCOS LEADERSHIP

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 28 Dec 84 p 4

[Walking In the Rain column by Mr Phaisan Thawatchainan: "The Dictatorial Government Is Bringing Disaster to the People"]

[Text] The Philippines has been governed by the dictator Marcos and his family for almost 20 years now. His rule has impoverished the 48 million Filipinos. The government has a huge foreign debt, and inflation has been a serious problem for years now. The laborers are oppressed. They do not have the right to make appeals. There is an unemployment problem, and large numbers of girls are working as prostitutes. Crime is rampant. The great majority of the people are very poor, but Marcos and his cronies are very rich.

After Aquino, a well-known opposition politician, was assassinated, merchants, people, students and laborers rose up in opposition to protest. There were widespread demonstrations throughout the country. This further depressed investments and the economy. Marcos and his group ignored the demands that he give up his position and give people rights and freedoms since he still had the backing of the military, which was making profits and helping to suppress the people.

During the first 6 months of 1984, Filipino laborers went on strike 130 times. Bank officials, bus drivers, hotel and restaurant workers, store workers and workers in the food, drug and textile industries engaged in various opposition activities. They voiced their dissatisfaction with the poverty and terrible working conditions. In October 1983, the minimum daily wage was only 43 pesos. This was insufficient to meet the needs of the families of the workers. At that time, it was estimated that workers needed at least 123--151 pesos per day to support a family of three. The cost of food and transportation alone came to 1,600 pesos a month, and housing cost 800-1,500 pesos a month.

Since then, the situation has grown even worse since food prices have continued to rise. Even though wages rose in 1984, they did not keep pace with the cost of living, even by half. This is the reason why most of the labor unions that were formed by progressive workers split away from the employees organizations that serve the capitalists and that are supported by Marcos and the military. They began staging major protests in September under the slogan "oppose dictatorship for freedom, justice and democracy."

THAILAND

COMMENTARY ON IMPACT OF CAMBODIA FIGHTING

International Backing For Resistance Asked

Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 7 Jan 85 p 3

[Editorial: "The Cambodian Problem"]

[Excerpts] 7 January 1979: Vietnamese troops seized Phnom Penh, toppled the Khmer Rouge government and put the Heng Samrin government in power.

Even though the United Nations and international conferences on the Cambodian problem have issued many resolutions condemning Vietnam and calling on it to withdraw its forces from Cambodia and give Cambodians the right of self-determination, Vietnam has turned a deaf ear to these appeals.

Rather, it has stepped up operations and launched even stronger attacks on the Cambodians. Beginning in November 1984, the Vietnamese launched another dry-season offensive and so the fighting near the Thai border has increased in intensity. It is thought that Vietnam will soon begin using aircraft for the first time. This will make the situation even worse.

At present, there is no sign that it will be possible to solve the Cambodian problem using political methods since Vietnam refuses to cooperate. The condemnations and the appeals to Vietnam to have it withdraw its forces are just meaningless ceremonies.

Thus, the only hope of solving this problem is the unity of the Cambodian people. They must end the conflicts among themselves and join forces to fight and recover their homeland. International society must provide materials and psychological support. Only if the Cambodian people are united and willing to fight resolutely will it be possible to solve the Cambodian problem.

Foreign Affairs MP Comments

Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 6 Jan 85 p 2

[NAEO NA provides all sides with a chance to express their opinions freely on various problems in order to promote democracy. We are happy to receive comments like those of Lt Gen Chan Angsuchot, an MP from Kanchanaburi and the deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee: "The Way to Stop the Fighting In Cambodia"]

[Excerpt] Vietnam refuses to withdraw its forces from Cambodia. Instead, at the end of 1984, it launched heavy attacks against the resistance forces along the Thai border. I would like to propose several ways to solve this problem:

1. The Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs can present the facts about this matter to the Third U.S.-ASEAN Conference on ASEAN and Regional and International Relations, which will be held on 7-11 January 1985 at the Chiang Mai Akhit Hotel in Chiang Mai Province. Also, the ministry can invite interested people to go observe the situation along the Thai-Cambodian border.

Many representatives from the U.S. government and well-known institutes in various countries will attend this conference.

2. Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee, should meet with Mr Pham Van Dong, the premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, in Japan or Indonesia in order to exchange views as citizens of independent and sovereign countries and as close friends.

When Gen Kriangsak Chamanan visited Hanoi at the beginning of 1984 as the head of a House Foreign Affairs delegation, Mr Pham Van Dong openly announced that Vietnam was a friend of Thailand and that Vietnamese troops would not invade Thailand. He repeated this several times to many people at the Government House.

But only a few days after the subcommittee delegation returned to Thailand, Vietnamese troops again invaded Thailand. Thus, many people question the sincerity and honesty of Mr Pham Van Dong.

All Thais hope that the three Indochinese countries, that is, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam, which are close neighbors of ours, will have independence, sovereignty and peace and that they will have a chance to develop their countries, which have abundant resources, in peace. This is the hope of Thais even though the majority of the people in these three countries have faith in socialism.

Talks between these two leading figures from countries that have diplomatic relations may help fulfill the wishes of those on both sides who want the fighting and destruction to stop. Continued fighting in Cambodia will just cause endless trouble for the Thai people.

3. If there is no other way, the Thai House of Representatives should ask the governments of the United States, the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union and Japan to settle this matter in order to bring peace to this region.

In all probability, the Thai government will not be able to take action in accord with proposals 1 or 2 above since these call for action outside the framework of ASEAN.

KPNLF Prospects, CGDK Forces, PRC Aid

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 14 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by Wat Yonpiam: "The Khmer People's National Liberation Front--Who?"]

[Excerpts] Who are the Khmer Serei? In 1979, when the Khmer Serei held a ceremony to raise their flag for the first time, most observers could not help pitying them. The Khmer Serei soldiers were all young boys dressed in tattered clothing and slippers. The leaders were very scrawny figures who seemed incapable of opposing the enemy who had invaded their country, that is Vietnam.

But 5 years later, even though the goal of the Khmer Serei is still very remote and the strong offensive launched by the forces of the "third largest army in the world" has scattered the Khmer Serei, this group has still managed to make notable progress.

Today, the KPNLF claims to have a strength of more than 15,000 men. It has rather modern weapons supplied by China. Most of the soldiers now wear camouflage fatigues and boots instead of tattered clothing and slippers.

Very little is known about Son Sann. He earned a degree in economics from France. He once served as the prime minister of Cambodia when Sihanouk was still in power. He is now receiving more widespread support from the non-communist world and from China.

The progress made by the KPNLF may be one reason why Vietnam decided to launch a strong attack on the Khmer Serei forces during this year's dry season, which began last November.

During this two-month offensive, several Khmer Serei camps have fallen, many people have been killed and many people have fled into Thailand.

"This offensive has slowed down our penetration into the heart of the country," said Dien Del, the deputy president of the KPNLF, to reporters last week.

When Vietnam destroys the camps of this Khmer resistance group, the KPNLF has to withdraw its forces. But when the rainy season starts, it always returns and rebuilds the camps. The tactics of the KPNLF are different from those used by regular forces. These are guerrilla tactics used to "hit and run" and preserve the forces. Forces are withdrawn in order to fight another time. Because of this, in the eyes of the KPNLF, the destruction of Ampil by Vietnamese forces was not a defeat.

Of the three groups in the coalition government, the Khmer Rouge is thought to have the largest and strongest force. It is said that the Khmer Rouge has more than 30,000 men. These are the principal fighting forces of the coalition government. On the other hand, Prince Sihanouk, one of the coalition leaders, is well-known in foreign circles. But his forces total fewer than 5,000 men.

It is thought that Vietnam will not attack Prince Sihanouk's group because it hopes to negotiate with him in the future.

Another theory about why the Vietnamese are now concentrating their attacks on the Khmer Serei camps is that Vietnam wants to eliminate the Khmer Serei from the coalition government, leaving the Khmer Rouge as the only important force. But because of the barbaric way that it governed the country in the past, few countries that support the Khmer coalition like this group.

While the Khmer Rouge has received large numbers of weapons and large quantities of materials from China, Beijing has not forgotten to provide some help to the Khmer Serei, too.

Dien Del said that from April to the end of the year, China sent four boatloads of weapons to the Khmer Serei, including B40 antitank rockets and antitank mines.

But the heaviest weapons used by the Khmer Serei at present are a few 75mm and 82 mm recoilless rifles.

The Khmer Serei has received small arms from Singapore. Some officers have received guerrilla-warfare training in Malaysia. Dien Del said that he is considering sending some of his men to China to learn how to use and maintain the new weapons being provided by China.

Dien Del said that at present, the KPNLF has more men than weapons and that it needs more weapons from the outside. A large training ground was built at the Ampil camp, which has now been destroyed by Vietnam.

The Khmer Serei gets most of its money from collecting black market taxes along the Thai border. While the Khmer Serei does not have any

1 March 1985

artillery or tanks like the Vietnamese forces, the important thing is that it must have bases for assembling troops and sending forces into Cambodia to build "liberated zones" in order to support its claim of being the legitimate government of Cambodia.

Son Sann, the leader of the Khmer Serei, is widely respected by the Cambodian people, especially by those within the country. This seems to be more important than just fighting Vietnam.

But Cambodians are very frightened by the great bloodshed today. Because during the wars and changes in Indochina during the past decades, they have seen many of their fellow countrymen killed. And so they no longer want to think about risking death.

Problematic CGDK Unity

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 9 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by Wat Yonpam: "The Situation In Cambodia"]

[Excerpt] China announced that it continues to support the Khmer coalition, which Prince Sihanouk heads in the name of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea. This means that the three coalition members, including the Khmer Rouge, the Khmer Serei, or KPNLF, and Prince Sihanouk's group, will all have to unite.

But there is still great uncertainty about how stable the coalition is. Even though the various policies of the three groups differ from each other, the one policy that they have been able to unite on is the need to drive Vietnam, the common enemy of all three groups, out of the country. The matter of unity is something that outsiders are watching. In its current offensive, Vietnam is trying to smash the Khmer Serei, or KPNLF. By doing this, Vietnam hopes to reduce the credibility of the CGDK in the eyes of the world.

It is thought that the Cambodian people prefer the Khmer Serei to the other two coalition groups, particularly its non-communist, anti-feudal policies.

China, too, has expressed concern about the problem of unity among the three Khmer resistance groups. But China's concern may stem from reasons different from those of other countries. China knows that at present, the leaders of the various groups can barely stand to look at each other when they meet. Prince Sihanouk has admitted this frequently. However, during his recent visit to Beijing, he seemed to have more confidence than usual about the coalition's unity and about the ability of the three groups to coordinate things to oppose Vietnam's offensive. Some people may not believe him. But 6 years ago when Sihanouk left Phnom Penh for Beijing in order to condemn Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia, few people believed that Prince Sihanouk would fight to liberate Cambodia. But to date, he has done exactly what he has said he would do.

However, for the Cambodian people, regardless of which faction they support, the past 6 years have been years of hardship and suffering. Today, they still see no end in sight to the fighting. They still have no idea when they will be able to live in peace like other people in the world.

Implications of Ampil Collapse

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 11 Jan 85 p 3

[Editorial: "The Effects of Ampil's Collapse"]

[Text] The main headquarters of the Khmer Serei, or KPNLF, at Ampil under the command of Mr Son Sann, who holds the position of prime minister in the anti-Vietnamese Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, has been overrun by Vietnamese forces. The Vietnamese mobilized several regiments and used heavy weapons, including tanks and artillery, to attack this camp.

Ampil was the combat headquarters of the Khmer Serei, which had almost 5,000 armed men to defend the camp. It was also the home of approximately 23,000 civilians who oppose Vietnam's occupation. The camp was established in 1979. Vietnam launched a strong attack against it in April last year but failed to overrun the camp.

It is thought that one reason why the Khmer Serei were successful in defending their headquarters last April was that Vietnam launched its offensive in April just prior to the start of the rainy season. Thus, Vietnam soon had to withdraw its forces before the start of the rainy season. This dry season, Vietnam launched its offensive in November, months before the start of the rainy season.

As for why the Khmer Serei forces were defeated by Vietnam this time, besides the fact that they were numerically inferior to the Vietnamese forces and did not have the weapons that the Vietnamese had, the Khmer Serei forces are guerrilla forces that wage guerrilla-type warfare. It is not their policy to fight the enemy to the last man to protect a base. Thus, they abandoned their base in order to consolidate their forces and strike the enemy whenever the opportunity presents itself.

In the short term, Ampil's collapse may mean a psychological warfare victory for Vietnam since it was able to smash the enemy's main camp 6 years after sending in troops to occupy Cambodia. But in the long term, this does not signal the end of the war in Cambodia, where the people have been resisting the Vietnamese for 6 years now.

There are at least three groups of Cambodians that are resisting Vietnam's occupation. Besides the Khmer Serei, there are the forces that support Prince Sihanouk and the Khmer Rouge forces. The Khmer Rouge, which has a larger number of armed forces than the other two groups, has

received much support from China, and its forces carry on operations throughout the country. Thus, the Cambodian war will continue.

What is worrisome is that even though Thailand is not one of the belligerents, it is still affected by the fighting in Cambodia. The clearest effect is that another 100,000 refugees have fled to Thailand to escape the fighting. At the same time, this latest offensive in Cambodia has resulted in the situation along the Thai-Cambodian border becoming even more tense with Vietnamese and Thai forces confronting each other.

U.S. Lack of Support Faulted

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 18 Jan 85 p 2

[Around the World column by Trairat: "Everyone For Himself"]

[Text] It is time that Thailand explained things to the United States and the other countries that are concerned about the Cambodian problem and the other problems in this region. They must be made to understand that they must play a part in solving the problems instead of sitting by idly as in the past. Now, they just talk about providing help; very little real help is provided. Thus, the Vietnamese forces have launched attacks and caused turmoil all along the Thai border from the northeast to the east.

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger feels that this region will continue to face great dangers unless the allied countries support each other. The clearest examples are the Cambodian war and the crisis in the Philippines if the United States is compelled to abandon its military bases there.

As for the fighting in Cambodia, the United States has chosen to ignore this. But it claims that it will support Thailand if asked to do so. Thailand's appeals have apparently not been loud enough for those in Washington to hear. Thailand has not been the only one to make appeals. Sihanouk and other Asian countries have appealed vociferously many times for the United States to give aid to the coalition government, which is recognized by the United Nations. But the United States has either turned a deaf ear or sent only a few old weapons, which is no match for the aid given to Vietnam by the Soviet Union.

The United States may be apprehensive about helping a communist group. That is, the Khmer Rouge is a member of the coalition. If that is the case, it could help Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk since China is already helping the Khmer Rouge. And do not forget that at present, the United States is cooperating more and more with China on matters concerning weapons. Also, China is giving aid to the Mujahideen rebels in Afghanistan. The missiles that the rebels fire at Kabul, the capital, are supplied by China.

If the United States and other countries use the correct tactics, they can achieve much at little cost. It is not necessary for them to send U.S. troops to help fight. It is better to use the people in this region. All it has to do is provide money and weapons. The Soviet Union has given Vietnam Mig23 aircraft and first-rate combat equipment free of charge. What has Thailand received from the United States and its allies during its confrontation with Vietnam? When we asked to purchase a single squadron of F16 aircraft, the United States was unwilling to sell them to us. Actually, it should have given us three or four squadrons.

The United States likes to wait "until the pig is out before closing the pen." It likes to play games before taking serious action. Look at Nicaragua. Only after the leftists seized power did the United States begin to take action. Afghanistan is another example. And the United States continues to support Marcos at a time when no one in the Philippines wants him to stay in power. And in Afghanistan and Nicaragua, how much support has the United States given?

The United States must change its strategy in Southeast Asia. While the Soviet Union has built up its naval and air bases in Vietnam and Cambodia, the United States has done almost nothing in this region.

If Thailand's allies just continue to "talk," Thailand will have to take steps to save itself, and Cambodia will be finished just as in the past when it was occupied by France. In the end, it's everyone for himself.

Thailand Seen As Disadvantaged

Bangkok WIWAT in Thai 12-18 Jan 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Dealing With Vietnam's New Strategy"]

[Excerpts] In the middle of November, Vietnam and the Heng Samrin government launched an offensive to eliminate the forces of the Khmer coalition government. This was a very early start. Many people believe that this year's dry-season offensive will be stronger than in previous years.

Thailand's military and Ministry of Foreign Affairs have analyzed the situation and feel that this dry season, Vietnam is using a new offensive strategy. That is, it is trying to smash the non-communist opposition factions. This would leave just the Khmer Rouge, which is a member of the Khmer coalition government.

The Khmer Rouge is still the primary enemy of Vietnam and Heng Samrin. At the same time, it is the main obstacle that prevents the coalition government from gaining greater acceptance by the world community. In the future, the world community may have to decide whether it should "continue to recognize this government or withdraw recognition."

If Vietnam's new strategy during the 1984/1985 dry season achieves results, even if the coalition government continues to be recognized as the legitimate government, Thailand, which is closest to the situation, and the other ASEAN countries, which are directly opposing Vietnam, will experience many international political problems.

An important and rather urgent question at present is that, in addition to the lives of the soldiers and civilians and the money that we have to spend to defend against enemy incursions, what preparations have we made to deal with Vietnam's new strategy? If we do not have measures to deal with this, it is quite likely that we will suffer a disadvantage on the international political front.

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CSO: 4207/120

THAILAND

OFFICIAL SURVEYS MID-EAST LABOR MARKET PROSPECTS

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPPADA WICHAN in Thai 30 Dec 84 pp 8, 9

[Interview with Prasit Chaiyathongphan, the director of the Administrative Office for Thai Laborers Going Abroad: "Foreign Labor Market Prospects Continue to Look Good"; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] What are the prospects for sending laborers abroad to work?

[Answer] We have been sending laborers abroad to work for more than 10 years now. The largest labor market is Saudi Arabia, which employs almost 300,000 laborers. But to clarify things about sending laborers abroad, I will discuss this matter country by country.

In Saudia Arabia, the need for laborers remains unchanged. That is, the number of foreign laborers there will remain the same. If there is no construction work, they will employ people to do maintenance work, such as sanitation work and telephone, electricity and public utilities repair work. Most important is hospital work. Because in women's hospitals there, they employ women only. Thai labor laws prohibited women from going to work abroad. But I worked to change these laws when I took this position in February. In cases in which women are widows and cannot earn enough money to support their children, I feel that they should be allowed to go. But women should be given permission to go only if they have a place to live that is separate from where the men live. To date, approximately 400 nurses have gone abroad to work. In the past, they hired only Filipinos. But because nurses working in Thailand already earn a good salary, it is difficult to find people to go.

There are about 30,000 Thais working in Libya. The Libyan People's committee held a meeting in December 1982 and criticized the government, saying that sanitation work should be reserved for Libyans and that foreigners should not be hired to do this work. The committee called on the government to expel these foreigners, which included Indians, Pakistanis and a few Thais.

But throughout 1984, the garbage piled up because the Libyans refused to do this work. I am certain that the People's Committee will meet at the beginning of 1985 and ask foreigners to do the sanitation work. This is Libya's problem.

As for construction projects, while the construction boom has ended, there will continue to be some construction work. Thus, the labor market in Libya will remain unchanged. That is, there will continue to be about 30,000 Thais there.

There are only 12 Thais working in Iran. Iran has asked Thailand to send more laborers. In the past, Thailand refused to send laborers there. But when I took this position, I opened this market, with the restriction that they were not to work in the war zones. At present, two private companies that send laborers are conducting negotiations. But even so, I do not think that Iran will become a large market until the war stops. Some people think that the Iranian market will boom once the war stops. But I do not think it will since it will take them 2 years to pay their debts unless they postpone paying the debts or ask to pay only half first.

Malaysia has never needed many laborers. Also, last year a conflict arose. The workers from India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh who had been hired to work in the sugar cane fields, on the tea and palm plantations and in the construction industry there refused to return home at the end of their term of employment. They could not be controlled and so 80,000 were arrested and deported. Then, Malaysia experienced a labor shortage and had to hire Thais. However, Thais wanted to work in construction and to sell goods at the markets. They did not want to work in the sugar cane fields or on the tea plantations, and they had no experience working on palm plantations. Also, the pay for such work is not good, and it is easy to come down with a jungle fever. Those who went all returned home within a week.

[Question] In sending Thai laborers abroad to work, what adjustments will be made in order to match labor market [requirements] in the future and solve the problems?

[Answer] As for sending laborers abroad and making adjustments to match labor market requirements, there are still many domestic problems, including deception and fraud. Even though we know that [the employment agents] are tricking the laborers, we cannot do anything. They put them on an airplane, but there is no work when they get there. We cannot forbid the laborers from going since that is their right. The new law that will go into effect in May 1985 will give Labor Department officials the power to detain people. If it is suspected that a laborer is going abroad but does not have a job there, he can be detained for 10 days while the matter is investigated. Only after it has been determined that he has a job will he be allowed to go.

Besides this, those who operate illegal companies and illegal agents can be imprisoned from 3 to 10 years and fined 60,000 to 200,000 baht.

This will be of great help in reducing the incidence of fraud. The number of laborers sent abroad has increased 6 percent even though foreign labor markets are now depressed since employers have stopped hiring people. They have stopped hiring foreigners. For example, Saudi Arabia has stopped hiring laborers from Sri Lanka since Sri Lanka has sent people to work in Israel. In many countries, employers have said that Thai laborers have better dispositions than laborers from other countries and that they respect their employers. This is unlike Filipino laborers, who argue with their employers. Thus, employers do not want to hire these people.

But Thais have two weaknesses. They drink a lot and they gamble. But the Filipinos are just as bad. They drink and gamble just as much. And they court the women there, too, which is forbidden. Thus, the number of Thais has increased continually.

[Question] How much success have Labor Department officials had in solving the problems?

[Answer] Since this department was established in 1975-1976, there have been many incidents. There have been many cases of corruption. This is well known. I was one of those who helped establish the department, and this has damaged my reputation. This went on for several years. People who were sent abroad were abandoned to their fate. The government paid no attention. But we cannot blame just the government. Officials did not report things. The problem is with the officials.

The Labor Department has organized many programs to promote sending more Thai laborers abroad. It has promoted greater worker efficiency, revised the labor laws, which stem from the policies of the parties, and promoted better understanding between the private sector and the government. The mass media and even the Labor Department do not understand the government. These gaps must be closed so that there is greater mutual understanding. This must be done by establishing organizations, that is, cooperatives. Then, we can find out immediately who is right and who is wrong.

Another thing is that a committee to encourage Thai laborers to go abroad has been established. The chairman of this committee is the minister of interior. The committee is composed of officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and job employment agents. This committee serves as an advisor to the prime minister. This committee should also be able to serve as a mediator.

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CSO: 4207/102

1 March 1985

THAILAND

3 BILLION BAHT IN CHAMOY CHIT FUND

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 30 Jan 85 p 3

[Text] The Finance Ministry yesterday reported to the Cabinet that the money involved in the so-called oil share business operated by Mrs Chamoy Tipyaso amounted to as much as 3,000 million baht at present.

The ministry also reported that a task force formed to crack down on unorganized money market activities such as chit funds and pyramid money games has already summoned Mrs Chamoy for investigation.

The equally-controversial pyramid money games operated under the names of Nokkaew and Charter were also subject to the same summons. The three are believed to have 10,000 million baht in circulation.

Mrs Chamoy is due to meet investigators on February 10. She is facing a demand for payment of income tax of 5.6 million baht.

In her earlier testimony, Mrs Chamoy informed Revenue Department officials that she just acted as a middleman earning commission. She wants to spread the period of income tax payment to 3-4 years. However, the authorities gave her one year.

The authorities ruled that Mrs Chamoy, whose business is similar to banking service, is subject to three per cent business tax and 10 per cent of which will be levied as local development tax, totalling 3.3 per cent.

The operators of Nokkaew and Charter are due for investigation on February 14 and 15, respectively.

CSO: 4200/522

THAILAND

ZERO GROWTH BUDGET WILL HAVE EFFECTS

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 30 Jan 85 p 17

[Text] Businessmen and bankers were unanimous yesterday that the government's plan to go for a zero-growth expenditure. Budget for fiscal year 1986 will certainly have far-reaching impact on the economy. Some of them suggested that the private sector will have to "fill the gap" while others said that the public will have no choice but to go on a "belt-tightening" spree in the wake of the difficult times ahead.

Thai Farmers Bank's Executive Vice President Narong Srisa-an said if the government's budget for 1986 is to be on a zero-growth basis, the private sector should take on extra burden to shore up the country's economy.

"The private sector is ready to follow the 24-point export drive. If the government doesn't want to register a growth in spending, the private sector will have to step in because the overall economy will not register a zero growth. In fact, we expect the country's economic growth rate to be about 6 percent," he said.

The leading banker said that whether the interest rates will go up or not will depend on the prevailing situation. "I personally don't want to see interest rates go up so that investors could draw on more funds to develop industries to boost production in various fields," he said.

Executive Vice President of Thai Danu Bank, Mr Paiboon Watanasiritham, said all parties concerned will have to chip in to cut down spending in the new year "because we have to face realities." He said the country had been overspending and everybody will have to sacrifice now for the future of the country.

"Commercial banks will face more difficulties in management. Fund mobilization and lending will become more competitive. Banks will have to adjust and improve on their performances in all respects," he said, adding that professionalism in management will be the key from now on.

Mr Thamnoon Duangmanee, managing director of Thai Securities Co. Ltd, said the government's zero-growth budget plan will certainly affect some areas more seriously than others although some fields may not register a zero-growth budgetary allocation.

"Education and defence budgets, for example, may not be under the zero-growth policy. Construction and certain industrial development plans may slow down," he said.

Thamnoon said that it was a good policy for the government to come out with the facts on the fiscal difficulties. "This will force everybody to cut down on spending," he said.

He said some circles had even speculated that the 1986 expenditure budget might even be negative -- down from this year's 213,000 million baht to 207,000 million baht, or a cut of 6,000 million baht.

He said that whether the affects will be severe or not will depend on whether the authorities are successful in forcing money outside the system into legal channels.

CSO: 4200/522

THAILAND

ZERO GROWTH RATE FOR 86 BUDGET

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 29 Jan 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] The drastic fiscal measures to shore up the country's economy may compel the government to, for the first time in living memory, go for a "zero-growth-rate" expenditure budget for the next fiscal year, beginning Oct 1 this year, Finance Minister Sommai Hoontrakool disclosed yesterday.

Another informed source suggested an even more austere step: The new budget might show a negative growth rate, if need be.

Minister Sommai said that the Budget Bureau had been asked by the Finance Ministry to take immediate steps to cut the current fiscal year's expenditures, earlier fixed at 213,000 million baht, by about five to six per cent, as a result of a revenue shortfall in the range of about 15,000 million baht, caused partly by the Nov 5, 1984, baht devaluation.

Minister Sommai said that the unfavourable fiscal condition has prompted government authorities to aim at a zero growth rate for budget expenditures for the new fiscal year to cope with the anticipated fiscal squeeze.

"The basic principle is to set spending in line with realistic revenue collection. Authorities concerned are working on it. But the general guidelines have been handed down," the minister said.

Asked about the consequences of this measure Minister Sommai said the impact would be slight "because we will set the priorities according to national requirements, and other measures will be applied to minimize the possible effects."

Asked whether the Eastern Seaboard Development Projects would be affected by the budget squeeze, the minister replied: "The Eastern Seaboard Development Plan involves large sums of money. So, some of the projects in the plan may have to be deferred or else the budget planning will be affected."

Informed sources said that the new fiscal discipline will call for a review and reorganization of the priorities of all large-scale projects, especially those relying on foreign borrowings. They must not only be proven viable on their own but must also rate in line with national priorities.

The country's fiscal situation came under a comprehensive review by senior representatives of the country's four budget and economic planning bodies--the Finance Ministry, Bank of Thailand, Budget Bureau and the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board.

They agreed that while the budget had been on the rise, the revenue shortfall had also been growing every year, enlarging the budget deficit. They were also unanimous that it would be difficult to increase expenditures in the new fiscal year without facing growing difficulties. There were even suggestions that a negative-growth-rate budget might be necessary.

The current fiscal year's revenue has dropped from 178,000 million baht to 163,000 million baht. "In other words," according to a senior official, "if no effective measures are meted out, the budget deficit may rise to 50,000 million baht, pushing up borrowing yet again."

The government will try to cut the current year's spending five to six per cent, or about 10,000 million baht, to relieve the situation. This year's expenditures have been set at 213,000 million baht with the original budget deficit estimated at 35,000 million baht.

Economists and experts, asked to comment on the move last night, said that a zero-growth budget for next year will mean a further squeeze on the country's economy. Negative effects will be obvious, since a new budget without growth would mean, in effect, a cut in the budget, taking into consideration the inflation rate, which is expected to be more than 10 percent this year because of the baht devaluation.

Investments will be affected, and government spending cuts will mean setbacks in various areas, including construction and employment, "since the government is, after all, the largest employer in the country."

The economists foresee a lower money supply and less purchasing power for the public.

"If the finance minister's statement is carried out in the new year, we will be in for some real austere times ahead," said a seasoned economist who has been monitoring the country's economy for the past two decades. But he said the government might have felt the need to "come home to roost" before the situation gets worse.

CSO: 4200/522

THAILAND

DEBT SERVICE RATION BREACHES 20 PERCENT CEILING

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 25 Jan 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] Thailand's debt service ratio is expected to reach 21 per cent this year, exceeding the ceiling of 20 percent fixed by the government, prompting a serious move to cut down on foreign borrowings. At the same time, a wide-ranging fiscal package to be submitted by the Finance Ministry will include the restructuring of state-owned Krung Thai Bank to reduce its role in supporting debt-ridden state enterprises.

Informed sources told THE NATION yesterday that concerned officials are also looking into the possibility of raising business and manufacturing taxes on more than 50 categories of products as part of the plan to fill the gap of revenue shortfall.

The package to impose stricter fiscal discipline will review priorities of new and existing investment projects as well as tax privileges granted by the Board of Investment to certain plans for which a tax holiday has been extended beyond the original durations.

Some of the measures have been finalized while others are still under consideration.

Debt Service Ratio:

Concern has been expressed by various circles on the debt service ratio. The Bank of Thailand's preliminary estimate shows that the ratio already reached 20.2 per cent last year--comprising 10.2 per cent in the public sector and ten per cent in the private sector, informed sources said.

Debt service ratio is calculated on the basis of the amount of payments of principals and interests compared with the country's earnings from exports and services. In this case, Thailand's debt service ratio has exceeded 20 per cent of its earnings from exports and services.

The External Debt Committee, chaired by Finance Minister Sommai Hoontrakool has set the ceiling for debt service ratio in the public sector at nine per cent. But this ceiling was temporarily removed for four years as of 1984 due to higher requirement for funds, the sources said.

Thailand's External Debt Position

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Total debt service ratio(%)	14.6	14.8	14.8	16.6	19.4	20.2	21.0
Public sector	4.6	5.3	7.0	8.9	10.2	10.2	10.6
Private sector	10.0	9.5	7.8	7.7	9.2	10.0	10.4

Source: Bank of Thailand

Concern over the ratio was discussed during a meeting of senior government officials and representatives of the private sector early this week at the Bank of Thailand. It was part of the economic measures to be implemented to shore up the country's fiscal and monetary positions.

The central bank, in its internal study, forecasts that the debt service ratio will reach 21 per cent this year.

Sources said that the worrisome signs will eventually lead to delays of some projects and imports of expensive materials in some sectors so that the ratio can be brought down to under 20 percent.

The concern has grown following the devaluation of the baht against the U.S. dollar in November, a move which also pushed up the country's foreign borrowings.

Informed sources said that the ceiling of foreign loans for the current fiscal year has been set at about US\$1,600 million, down from last year's US\$2,000 million.

Krung Thai's Structure:

At the same time, senior officials are looking into the restructuring of Krung Thai Bank with a view to reducing its current heavy involvement in lending to state enterprises, particularly those operating in the red.

Krung Thai Bank has been "snowed under" with loans made by various state enterprises. With the new fiscal package to get of or privatization of losing state enterprises, the role and structure of Krung Thai may come in for some changes.

The recommendations call for a more professional Krung Thai Bank that will be operated strictly as a commercial bank, with the first step being to address the problems of debts owed by state enterprise. At the same time, Krung Thai may serve as the instrument to deal in the forward market for the local money market when and if necessary on behalf of the central bank to shore up confidence in the foreign exchange system.

The restructuring may see a more active management role for Chairman of Krung Thai's Board of Directors, Permanent Secretary of the Finance Ministry. Dr Panas Simasathien. A management shakeup may also be part of the plan to improve on Krung Thai's role.

THAILAND

EXPORT DRIVE LAUNCHED; CASSAVA ACREAGE REDUCTION FAILS

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 29 Jan 85 p 17

[Text] Government attempts to reduce cassava plantations were not as successful as expected because the baht devaluation in November and stockpiling by exporters boosted domestic price and encouraged growers to increase output.

This was disclosed yesterday by Mr Sukit Wanglee, president of the Thai Tapioca Trade Association, who cautioned that cassava plantations have to be cut at least 50 percent because of limited markets for tapioca products.

Sukit said the baht devaluation has increased the products' competitiveness and the price of fresh cassava roots has gone up to over 60 stang per kg. Another factor was stockpiling by traders and exporters who want higher quotas than others.

Planters have turned back to cassava though they had earlier diversified to other crops," Sukit said.

Cassava growing season is February to May, Sukit said he wants farmers to reduce plantation area or turn to other crops." We have warned them many times to cut down production by at least 50 percent so that their selling prices don't drop further. Production cutback is the only solution. They cannot wait for government's help," Sukit pointed out.

The association will request government units concerned to push for production cutback. "It is inevitable that planters will face price slump problem because the markets for tapioca products are limited. Buyers have already stocked enough," he said.

The prices of tapioca pellets in the European Economic Community have dropped substantially. Sukit said average prices this year will range between DM330-333 per ton FOB. Another problem is that waterways and rivers are frozen due to severe cold weather. Shipments will mostly be tied up at Rotterdam Port.

"When European prices decline, there will have adverse effects on domestic market. At the same time, exporters already have enough in stock for exports under the second quota allocation," Sukit said.

Before officials completed physical stock checking, the price of tapioca pellets, was 1.75 baht per kg, but it has dropped to 1.50 baht. The price of fresh cassava roots in Nakhon Ratchasima has dropped from 60-65 stang per kg to 50 stang. It is as low as 30 stang in faraway provinces.

Domestic production of tapioca products this year is eight million tons of which 4.5 million tons will be sold to the EEC, leaving 500,000 tons to non-EEC markets. Last year only 100,000 tons were shipped to non-EEC countries.

A team of South Korean feed producers is due here during February 13-19 for negotiations with the association and Thai Maize and Produce Trader Association.

CSO: 4200/522

THAILAND

GUNSMITH DEVELOPS ASSAULT RIFLE

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by Supradit Kanwanich]

[Text]

A GUNSMITH who was jailed on war weapons charges has developed Thailand's first assault rifle.

Krairach Manadamrongtham, who was jailed for four years in 1978 but freed on a Royal Pardon two years later, devoted his efforts to the first Thai prototype.

Mr Krairach, 40, also devoted nearly two million baht and two years of work to perfect his RPS M001 assault rifles. Experts have tested the commando and regular versions of the rifle and concluded they were highly accurate and produced minimal recoil.

The self-trained metal engineer combined the mechanisms of the American-made M16 and Russian-made AK47 assault rifles and added a bolt-locking system he invented. Mr Krairach's invention involves a hammerless firing mechanism which is the key to the

reduced recoil.

The first two four-kilogramme prototypes, completed about six months ago, are now being tested and have fired 10,000 rounds without malfunction.

CSO: 4200/522

The .223 calibre (5.56mm) gas-operated rifle can fire 700-750 rounds per minute and can hold 20-round or 30-round magazines.

Mr Krairach said his interest in weaponry started when he was a youth and he trained himself. After seven years of school, he went on to become chairman of Rungphaisai Co, an armoury factory.

His company was authorised last December by the Defence Ministry to

produce, repair, improve and develop war weapons and equipment for the armed forces and the police. In addition, the contract requires his company to train armed forces personnel about weapons developments and techniques.

Mr Krairach's new factory in Min-buri will be busy in April when he invests 650 million baht to produce automatic pistols for the armed forces.

In addition, the company is to produce M79 grenade launchers, rocket-propelled grenade launchers, spare barrels for 5.56mm assault rifles, 7.62mm, 12.7mm and 20mm light and heavy machineguns.

Mr Krairach said he also planned to develop Thai machineguns in the near future.

Today's successes did not come from an easy start. Mr Krairach was arrested in August 1976 on charges of

possessing war weapon components. In January 1978, the Appeal Court sentenced him to four years in jail but within a month, His Majesty the King signed a Royal Pardon.

After his release, he helped authorities repair and modify war weapons to save the cost of importing components. His work led him to modify and increase the capabilities of weapons and this resulted in "the rifle of his dreams", which came true about six months ago.

"I made the RPS M001 assault rifles to show my deepest gratitude to my beloved King and to my beloved country that I was born and live happily," he said.

Mr Krairach said he wanted to show that Thailand could produce its own weapon, "so we can stand on our own and be proud".

THAILAND

GRIEVANCES OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 26 Jan 85 p 26

[Text]

THE textile industry has been projecting an image as one on the verge of collapsing. Its cries for help have often been loud, yet this industry is most resistant to change. It wants more privileges and more protection but relentlessly uses destructive price cutting to accomplish purposes ranging from unloading stock and keeping plants running at full capacity, to capture more market share.

Unfortunately time has proved the limitations of price cutting as a means to solve problems. Excessive protection has also failed. These measures may solve problems in the short run, but they weaken the industry in the long run because symptoms, rather than the disease, were dealt with.

Symptoms included a prolonged domestic prices slump, large textile imports and unsatisfactory export performance. These were to a large part due to the industry's failure to employ positive measures such as improving efficiency and quality. Furthermore systematic long-range planning capacity is lacking, causing production and marketing problems.

Looking at the problem from the production side, starting with cotton, one can see that the whole industry is on the wrong foot-

ing. Thailand, an agricultural country, imported cotton valued at a staggering 3,604 million baht in 1983, the volume having been on the rise in the last decade. With this important raw material coming from foreign sources, the rest of the production stream is inevitably affected.

On the whole the Thai textile industry remains basically import substitution oriented. Upstream or synthetic fibre production is, and will continue to be, import substituting. At least 60 per cent of fabric produced is consumed domestically, 15 per cent is directly exported and the remainder is traded along the borders or sold to export garment manufacturers.

Without a carefully thought out, long-range industry development programme, growth has been unsystematic. The industry's structure is that of an inverted pyramid, with a disproportionately large midstream capacity compared to the down-stream capacity. As a result of the large midstream capacity, producers are subject to constant depressed fabric prices caused by severe supply/demand disequilibriums.

Meanwhile the export scene is not very encouraging. Steady increases in export value can be misleading. The export value of textiles may be impressive when measured in relation to other ex-

port items. But when it is compared with other exporting nations in this region, Thailand is only a small-time textile exporter.

Consequently, more than two decades since the government first promoted the industry, the level of development of the textile industry is disappointingly low.

Hindsight

Modern textile manufacturing began in Thailand in 1950 when the Ministry of Defence's Textile Organization imported 20,000 spindles. To intensify the government's industrialization effort, midstream textile production — spinning and weaving — became a promoted industry in 1960 as an import substitution industry. The 1960s saw large-scale spinning and weaving mills set up at an accelerated pace. In 1961, there were only eight textile mills with a total capacity of 92,516 spindles. Because of easy entry and the industry's high rate of return by late 1971 the country had an excess capacity problem so severe that the Ministry of Industry stopped granting licenses for every type of textile plant for two years. Unprepared, the industry for the first time had to look to export markets as outlets for its excess capacity.

In the late 1960s, the government recognized the industry's foreign exchange earning potential and textile factories geared specifically for export was first promoted. This marked an official attempt to help the industry evolve from import substitution into export orientation. This move to export in a big way failed because our costs of production then were too high. However exports took off after the Finance Ministry announced in late 1971 a combination of tax rebates refunds for export items including textiles. Export value experienced a pheno-

menal increase to 1,900 million baht in 1973, three times that of the 1972 level.

Then came a severe recession in the wake of the first oil crisis. The situation was further compounded by the US for the first time imposing a quota on our textile exports. The US action was followed by others. In 1974 Thailand suffered a textile trade deficit of 2,367 million baht.

Prior to the first oil crisis, troughs and crests had been quite predictable. The market could expect a regular bi-annual bounce back. After the oil crisis slumps were long, and spontaneous rebounds were slow to come.

Despite the fact that the industry's large profits or losses depending on market swings, Dej Boonlong, Vice President of the Thai Textile Manufacturing Association (whose members' spinning capacity accounts for over 90 per cent of the entire industry capacity) noted, "In the 1970s profits in good years more than offset losses but in the recent past bad years outnumbered good ones."

Need for restructuring

This is because the world textile scenario has changed. At home, textiles have grown into Thailand's largest industry while the number of suppliers in the international market has increased dramatically over the last decade. Because the textile industry, (in particular its midstream and downstream sectors which are la-

bour intensive and basic) has become a must for developing countries on the path to industrialization.

Besides natural market forces, external factors keep making exporting more difficult. Chief of these is protectionism. Our quota markets are small i.e. Thailand accounts for only 2 per cent of US imports. Moreover only a marginal increase of the quota is allowed. The USA allotted 80 million square yards of fabrics for Thailand in 1984 and by August categories which are commercially attractive had already been filled.

Similarly, the 8,819-ton 100 per cent cotton quota given by the EEC for the year has already been exhausted. Even though the Middle East market enforces no quota restrictions, prices there are generally 10 per cent lower than in Thailand's two other major markets, the USA and EEC, because of stiff competition.

Prices of Thai exports have to be low if they are to compete with Egypt, Madagascar, the Ivory Coast, former French colonies whose products are exempted from 12.7 per cent duty when exported to the EEC, or with countries which provide export subsidies like Brazil, Indonesia and Peru, and with China which does not take costs into consideration when quoting export prices.

GOVERNMENT'S INEFFECTIVE EFFORTS

Caught between the global over-supply situation and importing countries' increased quota restrictions, while finding itself increasingly reliant on international markets as an outlet for its textile output, the Thai textile industry began to reveal its hidden structural weaknesses. Though the government must have realized that allowing the textile industry to grow further without first correcting these structural faults would make them irreversible, and though policy guidelines to revamp the industry had been drawn up years ago, the government has been inconsistent and ineffective in the implementa-

tion of these guidelines.

This is seen in the fact that four policies have been announced in succession without anything of substance having been accomplished thus far. The latest policy, effective June 1, 1984 superseding the three past policies of March 10, 1978, October 15, 1980 and September 18, 1981, remains the same in essence, calling for the regulation of supply by banning new textile factories. Under the latest policy statement, the government may under certain conditions, permit expansion or installation of new synthetic fibre production facilities and replacement of old weaving machines with new ones.

But a major guideline incorporated into the latest policy is a decision by the Textile Policy Committee (TPC) chaired by Industry Minister, Ob Vasuratna, to make imports of machinery subject to both Ministry of Industry and Commerce Ministry approval. This renders the latest policy different from its three predecessors and will make the efforts of the government to help the textile industry much more effective than was heretofore the case. Previously textile machinery imports required only the consent of the Commerce Ministry.

Formerly people could bring in looms and illegally set up or expand their factories. As a consequence the two ministries instead of complementing each other, worked in opposite directions because while the Industry Ministry banned the setting up of textile factories, the Ministry of Commerce allowed imported machinery into the country. Illegally set up or expanded factories not only flooded the domestic market but were in a better position to undercut legal plants' prices because they did not pay business or income taxes.

The current overcapacity problem is caused also by the fact that the government keeps extending the installation period for capacity increase permits issued prior to the 1978 ban. According to

former Luckytex executive director Mr Ichikawa during the two-year period ending mid-1983 spinning capacity increased 35 per cent of 400,000 spindles and the number of looms 30 per cent.

The government has not been effective in controlling supply. For example during the three-month period starting January 1973, Bol extended promotional privileges for textile manufacture geared for export markets, stipulating that over the period of five years after production began, promoted plants must export textile products valued four times the value of their imported machinery. However because many could not or would not meet this condition the government decided to drop the export requirement.

Secondly every few years the government has launched a survey and legalize illegal plants. Between January 1981 and March 1982, the period in which the government invited illegal plants to register, 840 did so. As a result the number of legal spindles jumped from 1,320,844 to 1,569,862 and looms from 61,940 to 64,352. This legalization means that the government indirectly endorses such activities.

The most recent case of government ineffectiveness concerns Thai Melon Textile TMT which installed an additional 43,000 spindles and 358 looms in its Rangsit plant in 1983 without official permission. The Industrial Works Department routinely ordered the dismantling of the illegally installed capacity. Then the Textile Policy Committee stepped in and overruled the IWD's decision. But an appeal was forwarded and TPC's decision is likely to prevail. This has triggered the industry-wide resentment with Dej Boonlong VP of TTMA resigning his post as TPC member in protest. According to a Bangkok Post report, the Textile Policy Committee on September 26 last year agreed in principle to legalize TMT's expanded capacity provided its added output is for export.

Number of Textile Machines in Use

	Spindles	Looms	Knitting machines
1961	92,516	6,936	-
1964	114,396	10,947	301
1965	224,756	13,108	1,115
1970	373,084	31,081	3,695
1971	538,958	36,282	4,222
1974	838,060	50,899	11,953
1975	1,094,652	53,098	16,941
1980	1,320,844	57,459	28,717
1981	1,547,824	58,435	30,245
1982	1,642,196	57,961	31,442
1983	1,791,754	58,311	32,783

Source: Thai Textile Manufacturing Association.

Fabric Production

1,000 sq.yds

	Cotton		Manmade		Total
	Woven	Knitted	Woven	Knitted	
1971	450,207	21,589	145,408	35,912	653,116
1972	481,311	23,747	208,464	49,800	763,322
1973	539,932	32,479	287,028	84,560	943,999
1974	529,383	36,564	277,992	113,584	957,523
1975	559,407	46,028	337,500	184,720	1,127,655
1976	626,683	51,817	430,078	229,648	1,338,226
1977	685,560	59,770	446,391	249,688	1,441,409
1978	713,136	66,013	598,741	252,640	1,630,530
1979	733,989	73,458	654,071	275,176	1,736,694
1980	761,043	77,603	672,320	311,192	1,822,158
1981	790,742	80,824	723,250	350,808	1,945,624
1982	853,230	82,962	794,112	352,464	2,082,768

Source: Thai Textile Manufacturing Association

THAILAND

GOVERNMENT IN NEW BID TO BOOST PADDY PRICES

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 23 Jan 85 p 19

[Text]

THE Council of Economic Ministers Monday approved in principle a proposal for rice mills to pay higher basic prices for paddy sold by farmers. The prices will be worked out by the Agriculture and Cooperatives Ministry.

At present, rice mills are required to pay 50% as basic price for paddy to farmers who want to postpone their sale until prices improve.

Meanwhile, the Rice Reserve Committee decided yesterday to buy at least 100,000 tons of rice from farmers for stockpiling and exports. The decision is geared to jack up paddy prices which are still lower than the minimum selling price set at 3,000 baht.

The committee, chaired by Commerce Minister Kosol Krairiksh will begin purchasing rice as soon as possible. Rice will be bought from farmers and traders as well. They will be stored in warehouses in Bangkok, Nonthaburi, Pathum Thani and Samut Prakarn which have combined capacity of 300,000 tons.

The grain will be exported under government-to-government contracts which are left unfilled following quota allocation to private exporters.

Government spokesman Trairong Suwankiri said yesterday that farmers may have as high as 70-80 per cent as basic price of paddy but the exact rate will be decided by the Agriculture Ministry within two weeks.

When paddy prices improve when supplies are lower, farmers can negotiate sales with rice mills which will pay the balance. Farmers, Trairong said, stand to get higher prices if they withhold sales.

"We know that farmers are in need to sell paddy because they want money during the early harvest period. Farmers can pledge paddy with the Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives which will pay up to 80% of paddy value or pledge with rice mills under the government's price support scheme," the spokesman said.

Farmers have been keen to seek transactions with the BAAC which pays more for the basic prices. Trairong said that rice mills still have nearly 2,000 million baht to buy paddy.

The council also instructed the Commerce Ministry to work out new measures for helping exporters such as packing credit, provided that they are realistic. It was told to avoid incentives which may lead to problems similar to the US countervailing duties planned for Thai textiles and apparel.

Paddy and rice prices are not as high as the government want them to be because it is still an early post harvest period and farmers are in a hurry to sell their crop.

The price decline was attributed to the uncertainty among exporters over government policy on rice export trade, sources said.

CSO: 4200/522

THAILAND

THAI RED CROSS ASSISTANCE; KRIANGSAK COMMENTS ON KHMER WAR

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 2 Jan 85 pp 1, 16

[Article]

[Excerpts] In Bangkok Dr M.L. Kaset Sanitwong, the secretary-general of the Thai Red Cross, talked with reporters on 1 January and told them that the Thai Red Cross has received a report from the International Red Cross [IRC] units working on the border near Aranyaprathet. The report stated that on 31 December, there was heavy fighting along the border near the Nong Samet camp. Cambodians were attacked by heavy weapons and tanks. More than 40 Cambodians were wounded and some were killed. The wounded were taken to the hospital at the Khao Idang camp for treatment. IRC doctors there could not handle all the wounded and so they asked that the mobile surgeons designated by the Thai Red Cross come to help the doctors of the international committee.

Dr Kaset said that after receiving this report, he ordered mobile surgeons to leave within 4 hours. The surgical team left around 1430 hours yesterday, taking equipment and blood. The surgical team included an orthopedist, a neurosurgeon, a general surgeon, a coroner, two coroner's aides and nurses, a male nurse and two drivers.

In his capacity as the head of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee, Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, the leader of the National Democracy Party, discussed the Thai-Cambodian border problem, saying that the important problem is that Thailand has to accept large numbers of refugees because of its humanitarian policy. This has caused problems for us for many years. However, Cambodians have been suffering oppression for a long time now. The fighting should be stopped so that the Cambodians can live in peace.

11943

CSO: 4207/102

THAILAND

BRIEFS

NEW LST--Thailand has agreed to commission the domestic shipyard, ItalThai Marine Co. Ltd., to build a new 3,000-ton landing ship tank (LST). The government has allocated 500 million Baht in the coming year's defence budget for the ship's construction. Also planned is another locally-built patrol boat, according to reports. The budget includes allocation for initial procurement of 12 British "Sting Ray" ASW torpedoes which will arm the new corvettes being built. About 150 million Baht has been ear-marked for the purchase. The "Sting Ray" torpedoes are preferred to other types, according to Thai Commander-in-Chief Admiral Prapat Chantaviraj. He said, "After a thorough study, we came to the conclusion that Sting Rays are the most suitable to the environment of the Gulf of Thailand in the sense of combat capabilities". Thailand will eventually equip the F-27M Fokker friendship maritime patrol aircraft with the ASW torpedoes. It was also reported that negotiations have been concluded for ordering two 350-ton minehunters this year from Britain. A sum of 500 million Baht has been set aside for the navy's first minehunters; the navy currently operates four BLUEBIRD-class coastal minesweepers and five minesweeping boats. [Kuala Lumpur ASIAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Oct 84 p 4]

HUGHES FOR SATELLITE SYSTEM--Hughes Aircraft Company has been selected to conduct a study of Thailand's satellite communications needs. The three month study will assist the Communications Ministry in determining the feasibility of a national communications satellite network for Thailand. Thai Communications Minister Samak Sundaravej said that if the study showed the satellite could be completed within 33 months, NASA would agree to send it into orbit in 1986. "Allow me to make it clear that this is a deal in which the private sector will come in and make an investment and invite the Government to take a meaningful part in it. The Government stands to gain because this satellite is designed specifically for communications purposes. Thailand currently leases domestic satellite communications services on Indonesia's Palapa-B spacecraft, which was built by Hughes. International communications services are provided to the country through the Intelsat consortium. Thailand's communications requirements have grown to a point where it can possibly implement its own satellite system, according to an official from Hughes' Space and Communications Group. Hughes, chosen from a group of satellite contractors and consultants vying for the feasibility study, completed a similar study for Indonesia before building the Palapa satellite network. It is currently conducting feasibility studies for other countries. Nearly 60

percent of the world's commercial communications satellites in operation today were built by Hughes, which built the first geosynchronous orbit communications satellite in 1963. [Kuala Lumpur ASIAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Oct 84 p 4]

AIR DEFENCE--A recent report highlighted planned U.S. military sales to Thailand in the form of equipment, services and other materiel to upgrade the outmoded air defence system currently in use. The U.S. Defence Department told Congress that there were plans to sell to Thailand materiel worth some US\$207 million. The equipment was needed by the Thais to counter possible air attacks from across the northern borders from the commonly known adversaries. The Defence Department also informed that much of the Thai air defence system is nearing the end of its durability. [Kuala Lumpur ASIAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Oct 84 p 4]

ARMS FOR FOOD--A proposal to sell Thai surplus agricultural produce to certain countries in exchange for arms purchases was made by Armed Forces Supreme Commander, General Arthit Kamlang-Ek during his recent oversea tour. According to sources in Bangkok, the military chief put forward such a proposal when he visited Japan, South Korea, Australia and Britain. [Kuala Lumpur ASIAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Oct 84 p 4]

NAVY PARAMILITARY COURSE--As the Royal Thai Navy's base at Songkhla, a new paramilitary training course has been initiated for Thai fishermen from Thailand's six southern provinces, which are often threatened by pirates and communist guerillas alike. The course will train an estimated 1,000 before completion, and should give the Thai fishermen increased knowledge of maritime laws, self-defence methods, and better navigation skills to keep them out of dangerous water. Four other Thai navy bases will also begin a similar course later this year. [Kuala Lumpur ASIAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Sep 84 p 4]

KMT WATCH--Thailand has established a new unit Special Action Force 327 under the army's Third Army headquarters to maintain contact and provide a care-taker force for the estimated 13,000 Kuomintang (KMT) remnants and their families that currently live in the northwest Chiang Mai region. Currently, the army has responsibility for their security and guards against them rearming themselves. Plans now are being made whereby the Unit 327's responsibilities will be transferred to the Ministry of the Interior. Current regulations are tight with regard to the former KMT's movements; generally none are allowed to leave the thirteen villages located in Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, and Mae Hong Son. By moving responsibility to civil authorities, future educational, social, and welfare programmes can be expanded beyond what minimal services are now provided by the army which largely concerns itself with security aspects of the former Iron Triangle private army. [Kuala Lumpur ASIAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Sep 84 p 4]

PRC OFFER TO BUILD SHIPS--While visiting the PRC, Thailand's C-in-C Admiral Praphat Chantwirat was presented with a Chinese proposals to build ships for Thailand's navy, including the inexpensive "Jiang-hu" class frigates. The Thai admiral is concluding a seven-day visit to the PRC. [Kuala Lumpur ASIAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Sep 84 p 4]

POPULATION STATISTICS--A report from the Central Population Registration Office, Department of Local Administration, Ministry of Interior, has informed MATICHON about the result of the latest nationwide census. As of the end of October [1984], the population of Thailand was 50,434,567--25,366,992 men and 25,067,575 women. At the end of June [1984], the total population was 50,060,477. Thus, in just 4 months in 1984, the population increased by 374,090 people, which is an average increase of almost 100,000 people a month. The latest census in October shows that Bangkok is still the largest [Province] with a population of 5,160,130. This is followed by Nakhon Ratchasima with 2,108,107 people. The nine other provinces with a population exceeding 1 million are, in order, Ubon Ratchathani, 1,701,603, Khon Kaen, 1,492,401, Nakhon Sithammarat, 1,320,589, Chiang Mai, 1,249,597, Buriram, 1,240,572, Sisaket, 1,167,256, Udorn Thani, 1,621,669 [as published], Surin 1,126,154, and Roi Et, 1,126,154. The northeast has the largest population. The province with the fewest people is Ranong with a population of 94,693. This is followed by Phuket, 144,646, Mae Hong Son, 147,826, Satun, 184,111, Phangnga, 190,499, Samut Songkhram, 198,836, and Krabi, 248,710. [Excerpt] [Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 31 Dec 84 pp 1, 16] 11943

CSO: 4207/102

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

REPRESSION OF ANTI-COMMUNIST FORCES REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Dec 84 p 2

[Article by Vu Tran: "Reactionaries in Kien Giang Punished"]

[Text] In early 1984, the Kien Giang People's Court brought to public trial a number of leaders of the "Coalition Front of the People and the Armed Forces for the Restoration of the Fatherland, Zone 3," an organization created by reactionaries.

Members of this organization were mostly former members of disintegrated reactionary groups such as "The Volunteer Troops," "The National Front For The Liberation of Vietnam," and former puppet government troops evading reeducation and fostering hatred and revenge vis-a-vis the revolution. The new organization (The Coalition Front of the People and the Armed Forces for the Restoration of the Fatherland, Zone 3) was founded in 1976. Its chairperson was Nguyen Thi Phuong (alias Truong Thi Kim).

The group's area of activity was principally the two westernmost provinces of south Vietnam, Kien Giang and An Giang. In Kien Giang, they have set up a secret zone in Hon Dat. They have even expanded their activities and infrastructure building in Long Khanh, Dong Nai Province, in order to carry out their plots against the revolution.

They have engraved 36 stamps including a seal of "The Front" and fake seals to make false travel papers, made the Front's flag and the swindler's flag (former puppet government) [ba que: swindler--the three bars of the flag of the former Republic of Vietnam], and printed many leaflets to stimulate counterrevolution.

On 22 Feb 1979, according to a plan formulated by Tran Ngoc De and under the direct command of Phan Bach Thang and Tran Van Kieu, they provoked disturbance in Tao Hoi Hamlet, Thanh Dong A Village, Tan Hiep District, Kien Giang Province, tying up and assaulting cadres, teachers, and hamlet militiamen. In this vindictive disturbance, they barbarously murdered two militiamen.

With active support from the people, we have successfully conducted an investigation and arrested many important leaders of the organization, such as Phan Bach Thang, Tran Ngoc De, Tran Van Kieu, Hguyen Thi Phuong, Nguyen Chi Ngo, Tran Vinh Nguyen and Ha Quang Minh.

Faithful to their obstinate, reactionary nature, a number of escapees such as Huynh Van Ba (Alias Vo Trong An) and Vo Thanh Son again mustered their accomplices and consolidated their ranks in Kien Giang. Meanwhile, they transferred their bases to Mo So (Ha Tien, Kien Giang), and Bay Nui (An Giang), which are situated in rough, inaccessible terrain in order to continue their sabotage activities against the revolution.

The plot was uncovered by the people who led us in a mopup operation of Mo So base in January 1981. We surrounded the base, apprehended its entire command and confiscated many means that aided in their subversive activities such as phony seals and forged documents.

Before the court, the villains totally confessed their crimes and accepted whatever penalty the court deemed appropriate.

A large crowd attended the trial. The people expressed their indignation over the reactionaries' subversive activities and warmly praised the just and fair trial of the trial council. They also believe that with a strong people's government and with the alertness and the active support of the people, any subversive attempt against the revolution will be crushed.

9458

CSO: 4209/141

1 March 1985

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PUBLIC SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN CAO BANG, AN GIANG REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Dec 84 p 1

[Article: "Cao Bang, An Giang Successful in Safeguarding Political Security and Social Order"]

[Text] VNA--Ha Quang District in Cao Bang [Province] has organized 258 people's security cells, 19 coordinated patrol cells and has turned the latter into an efficient force which did an outstanding job in safeguarding political security in the border area, in cooperation with the people [illegible].

Using the motto, "Building The Local Forces Is Essential", the VCP committee and the local government, along with the police, the armed forces and the border posts, relied on the masses and the popular movements to build their forces and to improve their plans for safeguarding political security in each locality. Relying on the masses and sticking to their activity areas, the authorities have received in the recent past 350 pieces of valuable information which contributed a significantly to punishing all violations in the border zones, arresting Chinese reconnaissance and special forces elements, and eradicating border markets.

The district also set up nine mobile information groups which were sent to the very remote hamlets and villages to wage propaganda activities, to expose treacherous enemy plots, and to induce the people not to listen to the enemy proselytizing activities and not to trade goods across the border. Throughout the district 72 percent of the villages had a satisfactory popular movement in safeguarding security, and there were no unsatisfactory villages.

In conjunction with labor unions and youth and women's organizations, the An Giang Province's police has launched a popular movement for the safeguarding of political security and social order and for the protection of properties of socialism. After the launching and the enforcement of active measures, police units in the province have uncovered 132 violation cases, allowing the recovery of 14.8 million

done for the state. Owing to successful enforcement and crime prevention measures, the number of violations in the recent past has decreased significantly, compared with 1983. A number of key economic agencies in the grain, commerce, agriculture, and tax sectors have experienced a substantial decrease in the number of cases involving theft of properties of socialism and corruption.

9458

CSO: 4209/141

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HANOI PUBLIC SECURITY SERVICE HOLDS CONFERENCE

BK030729 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] The public security service of Hanoi municipality has held a conference to review its work and emulation movement for 1984 and to discuss its tasks and operational measures for 1985.

The conference noted: As shown by the basic features of its achievements and emulation movement, in 1984 the public security service succeeded in ensuring political security. At a time when the enemy was conducting a multifaceted war of sabotage, this constituted a major achievement. Last year, the incidence of embezzlement of socialist property decreased by 25 percent, speculation and smuggling by 10.5 percent, and criminal offenses by 15.8 percent. Public order improved, with the number of traffic accidents dropping by 34.6 percent. Important progress was reported in the building of public security forces and the organization of mass movements, especially in implementing the six teachings of Uncle Ho. The number of new party members increased by 80 percent over 1983, while the number of party members subjected to disciplinary action decreased. In 1984, the public security force of Hanoi municipality was also awarded the Traveling banner by the chairman of the Council of Ministers for the 3d year in succession as a pacesetter in the emulation movement for national security.

The conference discussed and set forth a number of measures to continue to promote strong and widespread development of the emulation movement for national security, especially in the basic units, subwards, housing clusters, enterprises, state agencies, and schools.

CSO: 4209/209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HANOI ON HO CHI MINH CITY'S ARMED FORCES

BK051456 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 1 Feb 85

["Article" by station correspondent (Mai Hoa) on a congress held in Ho Chi Minh City to review the determined-to-win emulation movement of the local armed forces--date of congress not given]

[Summary] "Amid the lively and cosy atmosphere of the first days of the new spring, Ho Chi Minh City held a congress to review the 10-year determined-to-win emulation movement of the city's armed forces. More than 500 delegates representing various collectives of cadres and combatants of the city's armed forces attended and reported their all-out efforts to score many outstanding efforts in all fields of local military work, thereby actively contributing to the defense and building of the city named after venerated and beloved Uncle Ho."

Over the past 10 years, the growth of Ho Chi Minh City's armed forces has been closely linked with various revolutionary movements for socialist transformation and construction. During this period, a fierce struggle was waged to decide victory between the two roads--socialist and capitalist. In the movement for combat readiness and for the maintenance of political security and public order, aside from the role played by the regular armed forces, the city's self-defense forces, together with the public security forces, the various sectors, mass organizations, and the people, have always upheld revolutionary vigilance, have constantly maintained combat readiness, and have successfully carried out combat duty in the city.

"For example, in 1975 and 1977, the self-defense units of Ho Chi Minh City uncovered, attacked, and tracked down intelligence agents and spies and frustrated many enemy schemes and acts of opposing and sabotaging the revolution, including the Vinh Son church incident, and so forth. To date, implementing Directive 03 of the party Central Committee Political Bureau concerning opposition to the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, the city's self-defense forces have further improved the level of their combat readiness. In addition to the combat plans already formulated and constantly improved, various units have ceaselessly supplemented their plans to counter the enemy's war of sabotage and have effectively implemented them in some fields.

"In the task of participating in fighting in defense of the fatherland's southwestern border, the armed forces of Ho Chi Minh City have recorded outstanding achievements. Some typical units are the Gia Dinh Regiment, the 5th Quyet Thang [Determined-to-win] Regiment, the 6th Quyet Thang Regiment, and the 7th Regiment. In these units, many individuals have set good examples of valor under fire and of assistance given to people, such as heroes (Le Hoang Son) and (Nguyen Dinh Khoi)."

The movement for armed forces building and development has made headway, with the number of regular and local forces increasing by 64 percent. In particular, the militia and self-defense forces have increased threefold, with their quality steadily improving, thereby satisfying ever more satisfactorily the requirements of on-the-spot combat duty. Attention has also been paid to the organization, management, and training of the building of reserve forces.

Concerning the task of calling up youths for military service, since 1976 the self-defense forces of Ho Chi Minh City have served as the core for troop recruitment efforts, thereby fulfilling the norms set by the state for each year. "Over the past 9 months, hundreds of thousands of the city's youths have departed to join the army. Since the promulgation of the new law on military obligation, various localities have made an effort to satisfactorily meet the five requirements of calling up youths for military service."

Along with maintaining combat readiness and performing combat duty, the armed forces of Ho Chi Minh City have always developed revolutionary heroism in productive labor and economic building. A number of economic projects built with the assistance of the city's self-defense forces have been commissioned. Between 1977 and 1980, the city's armed forces helped defuse hundreds of thousands of mines to clear thousands of hectares of land for production purposes. The city's armed forces have done a good job of building the cultural and spiritual life, promoting cultural and sports activities, and contributing to building a new type of socialist man.

"The city's armed forces have also satisfactorily performed their international duty in friendly Cambodia. Various units of the city such as C-377, the 195th Military Control Regiment, the Cu Chi Local Force Company, the Gia Dinh Battalion, and the 10th Regiment, have gloriously fulfilled their tasks by simultaneously coordinating combat activities with the Cambodian armed forces and helping our Cambodian friends build their administration and their armed forces for national defense."

In all the achievements of Ho Chi Minh City, important contributions were made by its armed forces.

CSO: 4209/209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NHAN DAN SAYS FOREIGNER ARRESTED FOR INTELLIGENCE INVOLVEMENT

HK041212 Hong Kong AFP in English 1128 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi, 4 Feb (AFP)--Vietnam today said it had arrested a foreigner here for trying to help Vietnamese flee abroad, and for meddling in matters relating to state intelligence.

The country's main newspaper, NHAN DAN, identified the foreigner only by the first name "David" and said he had come to Hanoi apparently as a tourist.

He also had links with former officials of the pro-United States Saigon government of South Vietnam, which Hanoi crushed in 1975.

"David" had been caught red-handed collecting unidentified documents in a shop in the capital, the official paper said.

NHAN DAN said he had tried in previous visits to Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, to help former Saigon officials escape abroad.

The same officials had gathered information about Vietnam to give to China, Hanoi's arch-enemy, the paper said. "David's" involvement had been at least indirect.

The announcement follows the execution of three people last month in Ho Chi Minh City for allegedly trying to overthrow the communist government at the instigation of China and with the support of Thailand.

NHAN DAN said "David" had visited Ho Chi Minh City several times in recent years as an officer on a merchant ship and had tried, with other crew members, to persuade former Saigon officials and businessmen to leave on the boat.

The former officials had been arrested, the paper said without giving details.

Police went on alert about "David" after searching his luggage at the airport, the paper said.

Inside were T-shirts saying in English things like "You can go to America on a boat," the paper said in Vietnamese.

The luggage also contained medicine addressed to Vietnamese people, the paper said.

Just before his arrest, David had given a Hanoi businessman cassettes of reactionary songs by exiled Vietnamese singers, NHAN DAN said.

CSO: 4200/499

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARREST OF SMUGGLER, RECOVERY OF WEAPONS, EXPLOSIVES REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Dec 84 p 3

[Article by Le Thuong and Nguyen Ngoc Quan: "On The Security Front"]

[Text] I. The Bags of Explosives. The patrol cell of Lieutenant Dang Hung Sinh, station chief of Lach Truong administrative checkpoint, of border post number 74 (Thanh Hoa), arrived at the Mo Nuoc area at day-break. Sinh told his men to be alert, for that was when ships stopped by to take a supply of drinking water and that smugglers of explosives for fishing took advantage to do their trade. He then ordered Sergeant Le Van Lang and Corporal Pham Van Hanh to observe [the water plan] from behind the sand dunes. Five, then 10 minutes elapsed. Suddenly, a group of boats dashed in from the canal mouth. Sinh scrutinized the ships and saw Tao, a subject known as a smuggler of explosives, detonators, and contraband goods. He ordered the cell to approach the group of boats and search each one. When the search of Tao's boat began, the men looked in the hold, the pilot's cabin and even the mast without any sign of concealed explosives. What a surprise! An informant reported that he had seen Tao with his own eyes bringing explosives on his boat. Or might Tao have suspected that the smuggling attempt had been exposed and threw the merchandise into the sea to destroy the evidence? After a moment of perplexity, Sinh decided to end the search on the boat and directed his men to search under and around Tao's boat. Tao might have immersed [explosives] in the water to swindle others, who knows!

Sinh swam around the boat without finding anything. On his second try, while swimming around the helm, his leg got entangled in a rope. He pulled it up and saw a big nylon bag immersed in water. He sternly asked:

"Mr. Tao, would you please tell me what is wrapped in this nylon bag?"

All color gone from his face, Tao mumbled: "Sir, I was foolish. Please forgive me. Those are 3 kgs of explosives and 30 detonators."

Before such undisputable evidence, Tao confessed that because of greed, he had contacted certain hooligans to steal explosives and detonators to sell on the market to make a profit. From this information, our intelligence men uncovered the weak link in the government agency that handled explosives and detonators.

II. Hang Ma Ward Performs Well the Recovery of Weapons and Explosives. In execution of Decision No 4914/CS and Directive No 1669/NC concerning better management of weapons and explosives, on 6 Nov 1984 a leadership committee for the recovery of weapons and explosives was instated. The deputy chairman of the ward's people's committee headed the committee.

The committee has met and formulated a plan to carry out memoranda issued by the people's committee and the city's police. Besides setting up people's meetings in clusters in order to disseminate the purpose and requirements of the recovery of weapons and explosives, the ward's information team went to each community dwelling and each street to announce recovery plans. To create favorable conditions to induce people in the ward to turn in weapons and explosives, four receiving stations were placed on the six main streets.

Owing to good preparation and widespread dissemination of the purpose and requirements among the people, the plan was very well executed. In only a week, from 20 Nov to 27 Nov 84, the ward has recovered ten weapons (including 2 K-54 and K-59, 1 carbine, and 7 sports guns), 5 knives and bayonets, and 19 cartridges.

A special case of recovery involved seven students of Thanh Quan School's grade 6C. On last Sunday 25 Nov, on a visiting tour, the children found a K-54 in the grass near Long Bien Bridge. They wrapped the gun carefully in a piece of clothing and gave it to the ward police. The ward leadership committee has commended the children's alertness and recommended a reward from the city police and an appreciation from the school.

9458

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

SECURITY ON TRAINS IMPROVING--The 4th Battalion of the Railroad Police has never ceased to learn and to faithfully carry out Uncle Ho's teachings. In the past year, it has diligently and successfully provided protection for the lives and properties of passengers in close cooperation with other forces responsible for the safeguarding of the properties of socialism. The unit took the initiative to coordinate with the police, the armed forces and other railroad agencies to track down criminals. In 1984, cadres and troopers have uncovered many cases and arrested many criminals. In its patrols, the battalion uncovered 158 smuggling cases, confiscating 50 kgs of incense, 18 kgs of opium and a number of other properties worth over half a million dong. In addition, the battalion coordinated with railroad station police and police cells operating on trains to recommend safety measures and to firmly deal with violations of security and order. As a result, there was a 20 percent decrease in the number of accidents caused by passengers swinging on or grasping cars' roofs. Along with other responsible agencies, the cadres' and troopers' efforts also prompted a 32 percent decrease in the number of criminal offenses and 82.3 percent of theft of properties of socialism, compared with 1983, on the railroad line from Ho Chi Minh City Station to Dieu Tri Station (Nghia Binh [Province]). Passengers and properties on the line were flawlessly protected. [Text] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Dec 84 p 3] 9458

CSO: 4209/141

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

CPV GREETES FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

OW060743 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi, 6 Feb (VNA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam on 4 February sent its warmest greetings to the 25th Congress of the French Communist Party.

The message says:

"The traditional friendly relations between the Communist Party of Vietnam and the French Communist Party so painstakingly cultivated by Comrade Ho Chi Minh and Maurice Thorez have been constantly consolidated and developed. Our two parties were united and bound together in a long revolutionary struggle. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to reaffirm, on behalf of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the entire Vietnamese people, the militant solidarity and strong support of the Vietnamese communists and people to the French Communist Party in the new stage of the revolution."

"The communist party and people of Vietnam express their sincere gratitude to the French Communist Party, working class and people for their solidarity with and whole-hearted and multiform support to the Vietnamese people in the past struggle for independence and freedom as well as in national construction and defence at present."

"May the militant solidarity between the Communist Party of Vietnam and the French Communist Party be constantly consolidated and developed."

CSO: 4200/499

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

INDIAN, JAPANESE PARTIES GREET CPV ANNIVERSARY

OW071630 Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi, 7 Feb (VNA)--In a message to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam greeting the CPV's 55th anniversary, N. K. Krishnan, secretary of the National Council and member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India, says:

"Our party is fully in solidarity with the valiant struggle which the Indo-chinese states are at present carrying on against the forces of imperialism and hegemonism and for peace and security of the Southeast Asian region.

"We hail the tremendous advances which have been made in the field of socialist construction by the Vietnamese people under conditions of unprecedented difficulties because of external aggression.

"Under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam founded by the great Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese people have accomplished illustrious achievements, military, political, economic and social, which have inspired freedom-fighters all over the world. The Vietnamese Communist Party holds a place of pride in the international communist movement.

"The Communist Party of India warmly cherishes the friendship built up between India and Vietnam, a friendship that not only serves the interests of our two peoples, but acts as a powerful base for the struggle for peace in our region.

"The close ties built up between India, Vietnam and the Soviet Union offer a firm guarantee for the success of the struggle of the people of the world for peace and for national and social liberation, the Communist Party of India values highly the fraternal ties of solidarity existing between our two parties. We shall do everything possible to strengthen this friendship and our close cooperation in our common struggle against imperialism and for world peace.

"The message of the Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M) reads: "The Vietnamese people wrote one of the most glorious chapters in the history of the national liberation movement and made a decisive contribution to the worldwide struggle against imperialism for peace, freedom, democracy and socialism..." [quotation marks as received]

"The CPI (M) appreciates the tremendous fraternal help given by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the people of Kampuchea to overthrow the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

"The Central Committee of the CPI (M) extends its full solidarity and support to the Communist Party of Vietnam is confident that it will successfully overcome the present difficulties it is facing and march forward with even more rapid strides in the building of socialism." [sentence as received)

In its message the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan expressed its confidence that the communist party and people of Vietnam will record great achievements in the struggle to defend their sovereignty and territory as well as in socialist construction and improving the people's life.

CSO: 4200/499

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

CSSR'S RUDE PRAVO CONDEMNS PRC THREAT TO SRV

OW070835 Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi, 7 Feb (VNA)--"The Chinese foreign minister's oft-repeated statements of China's reserving the right to teach Vietnam a new lesson and show a new dangerous development in Southeast Asia," said RUDE PRAVO, organ of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia on 5 February.

China's threats are linked with the victorious attacks of the Kampuchean Army assisted by Vietnamese Army volunteers against remnants of the Pol Pot gang and other Beijing-backed reactionaries, the paper said.

It pointed out that China invaded Vietnam six years ago under the pretext that the Pol Pot regime had been overthrown by the Kampuchean patriotic forces with the help of Vietnamese Army volunteers.

"China's aim at present is not only to lend a hand to the Pol Pot gang," the paper said. "The fact is that Beijing cannot accept the reality that Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are pursuing an independent and sovereign policy in a region considered by China as being under its influence," the paper concluded.

CSO: 4200/499

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

OUTGOING PHILIPPINE ENVOY RECEIVED--Hanoi, 7 Feb (VNA)--Juan B. Cruz, Jr., ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Philippines, today paid a farewell visit to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong before leaving here at the expiration of his term of office. Chairman Pham Van Dong had a cordial conversation with his guest. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 7 Feb 85 OW]

MOZAMBIQUE, GDR MARK CPV ANNIVERSARY--Hanoi, 8 Feb (VNA)--A get-together was jointly held in Maputo on 2 February by the Mozambican Friendship Association with Other Peoples and the Vietnamese Embassy in Mozambique to mark the 55th anniversary of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Present among others was Kupela, member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee; Mutuemba, head of the association, and Vietnamese Ambassador to Mozambique Nguyen Khac Huynh. Addressing the meeting, Kupela praised the Communist Party of Vietnam as a great and staunch Marxist-Leninist party. He wished the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the CPV, new and greater achievements in their national construction and defence. On this occasion, the Pham Tuan Labour Brigade of the Non-Ferrous Metal Works in Hettstedt (GDR) has sent a letter to the Vietnamese Embassy in Berlin reiterating their solidarity with the Vietnamese people and strongly condemning the Chinese ruling circles' war acts against Vietnam. The letter expressed the conviction that under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam the peaceful construction in Vietnam will firmly progress. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT 8 Feb 85 OW]

SRV-BULGARIA FRIENDSHIP GROUP MEETS--Hanoi, 7 Feb (VNA)--The executive committee of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Friendship Association met here today to review the association's work in the past period and discuss its program of action for the time to come. The meeting, chaired by the association's president, Nguyen Ngoc Triu, member of the Communist Party Central Committee, is attended by representatives of the Foreign Ministry, the International Department of the Party Central Committee, the association's ramifications [as received] and other offices concerned. The participants adopted a program of action aimed at broadening the association's activities this year to substantially contribute to strengthening the solidarity between the Vietnamese and Bulgarian peoples. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 7 Feb 85 OW]

NEW ZEALAND NATIONAL DAY GREETED--Hanoi, 5 Feb (VNA)--President of the State Council Truong Chinh and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong

today sent a joint message of greetings to Governor-General David Beattie, and Premier and Foreign Minister David Lange on the National Day of New Zealand. Also on this occasion Vietnam Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach extended his greetings to New Zealand counterpart David Lange. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0821 GMT 6 Feb 85 OW]

SRV OFFICIALS MEET KPRP GROUP--Hanoi, 6 Feb (VNA)--A delegation of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea led by Chan Phin, secretary of the Party Central Committee, arrived in Paris yesterday afternoon to attend the 25th Congress of the French Communist Party at the invitation of the FCP Central Committee. The delegation includes Chong Phon, alternate member of the Party Central Committee. It was welcomed at the airport by Marie Therese [name indistinct], member of the FCP Central Committee; Vu Quang, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of its International Department; Ha Van Lau, Vietnamese ambassador to France; Thongsay Bodhisane, Lao ambassador to France; and representatives of Patriotic Kampuchean Residents in France. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 6 Feb 85 OW]

CSO: 4200/499

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

TO HUU SPEECH ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION

Hanoi GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese Sep-Oct 84 pp 1-9

[Speech by To Huu, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the advanced training class for district level and enterprise leaders at the Nguyen Ai Quoc I School: "Cultivating Revolutionary Qualities and Virtues, Changing and Improving the Economic Management System and Bringing About a New Change in the Socio-Economic Situation"]

[Text] I am very happy to be able to meet with those of you studying at this school who are cadres that have weighty responsibilities on the basic level. As the persons in charge of the district level and enterprises, you play a very important role. How many victories the revolution wins and whether it develops rapidly or slowly depend, to a large degree, upon you who are fighting on the basic level. All of the lines and policies of the party and state are implemented on the basic level. All of the material and cultural strengths of our system are ultimately created on the basic level. When you complete your studies and return home, can you make important contributions to changing the situation within your localities? Will you be able to generate a new atmosphere, will you be able to create a new position and new forces within the units of which you are in charge?

All of you are familiar with the socio-economic achievements that have been recorded by our country in recent years and are well aware of the difficulties and problems being encountered in our work and everyday life. Having studied the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism and the major lines and policies of the party and state, especially the line on economic development during the initial stage of the period of transition, you no doubt realize that life is posing some very acute problems for which we do not yet have complete answers. This is normal. New problems demanding correct solutions constantly arise in the revolution. To resolve these new problems well, we must gain practical experience, must have the material conditions and the time needed to lay the basis for correct solutions. This is not the least bit easy.

The leader must always be sensitive to, must keep abreast of the new problems that arise in practice and must know how to creatively apply theory to the specific circumstances of each locality. We cannot solve practical problems by quoting the classics, rather, we must have a clear understanding of what is

happening and know how to apply our universal laws in a flexible and effective fashion.

Although you have already studied it, I would like to say a few words about the present situation so that you correctly understand the essence of the problems we face in the new situation and the steps being taken by the Central Committee to resolve them.

With each day that passes, facts prove just how correct our party is in its assessment of the country's situation in the new stage of the revolution, a stage that began with the total liberation of the South, the reunification of the fatherland and the start of the advance to socialism by the entire country. However, practice has also taught us that it is not at all easy to gain a correct and deep understanding of the basic views of the Central Committee. We must experience and test them on our own in order to truly appreciate their worth. Right after the South was liberated, Le Duan felt great joy in his heart when he saw the scene of excitement and gaiety that awaited him at Ton Son Nhut Airport, but he immediately told the people there two things: first, that great victory was the result of the efforts of the entire party, all the people and the entire army, not just the feat or achievements of a few; secondly, the revolution still faced great difficulties because we had to deal with two major threats: hunger and the Chinese reactionaries. The general secretary did not specifically mention the possibility of aggression by China because such a situation did not yet exist, but he did mention the need to keep a vigilant eye on them.

Does what the general secretary said have any significance to us today. Clearly, it shows that our party is very wise and alert and is always concerned with the destiny of the country and people, even when a major victory has been won. Many years ago, Uncle Ho taught us that we must be "just and unselfish" and always reminded us to never demand that the revolution give us anything, rather, to demand of ourselves that we give to the revolution. It is on the basis of this thinking that a beautiful person, a genuine person, a communist must live his life. The communist must always ask himself what he has done and must do for the revolution, not what he has received or what he has a right to demand from the revolution. Such purity of heart is the starting point of bravery in the struggle, of the spirit of creativity and dynamism. If we think more about ourselves, our revolutionary spirit will go to ruin. How can we be creative, how can we continue to grow when there is no desire in our hearts? This seemingly "outmoded" proposition continues to be one of eternal value to every revolutionary, every communist! Not only in the modern era, but in ancient times as well, every hero and righteous man has dedicated himself to and fought for a great cause, for the country, for the people. How many temples and shrines erected in the memory of heroes and war dead (not counting the places erected for superstitious worship) bear the inscription "just and unselfish"!

In our country's present situation, the issue of revolutionary qualities and virtues is a pressing contemporary issue. We have been taught and endeavor to practice in our revolutionary lives the noble communist ideals and virtues, the glorious traditions of the nation, of the party and countless valuable teachings of Uncle Ho. Today, the vast majority of our comrades continue to

maintain their fine qualities. However, more than a few cadres and party members, even a number of leaders on one level or another, have fallen by the wayside and become corrupt. Therefore, we must attach importance to this issue of qualities and virtues, must take a good, hard look at ourselves. Very deserving of concern are the attitudes that reflect little regard for the fundamental virtues of the communist and a desire to forget revolutionary tradition and heroic history. Some persons even scoff at the spirit of sacrifice and dedication, at the virtues of loyalty and honesty because they consider them to be naive! More than a few persons are pursuing a "grab what you can" style of life, amassing riches, living in luxury, raising themselves up on the backs of others and spending their days searching for profit or fame! The real danger lies in these ills existing within the ranks of leadership cadres and key cadres.

No, the revolution, the ranks of the party cannot contain such trash. As long as we are communists, we are not permitted to live and act in a way contrary to revolutionary morals. This is the starting point of revolutionary heroism, of creative dynamism, of unity and consensus, of collective strength. All genuine comrades must join together in promptly preventing and harshly denouncing these ugly ways of thinking and acting and not allow them to inundate and undermine our revolutionary ranks.

We must recognize the fact that this corruption on the part of some cadres and party members has caused much indignation among the people. But what poses an even greater danger is that the people know full well who is corrupt but say nothing, not even amongst themselves. As a result, this offended "silent majority" has created the conditions for dishonest persons to do what they want without being exposed and punished. Therefore, to protect our revolutionary virtues, protect the socialist system of law and the prestige of the party and our system, we absolutely must teach and encourage party members and even the revolutionary masses to resolutely denounce these degenerates and deviants as well as persons in society who break the law.

Dear comrades, our party still maintains that you who work on the district level and at the basic units are the bravest of all and have the most difficult jobs. You are the ones who fight alongside and live with the people each day. In the face of the countless difficulties that our country has experienced, difficulties that have at times been very perilous, we have remained stable and made steady progress. You have played a very large part in this revolutionary victory so deserving of pride. However, revolutionary qualities and virtues continue to be the one issue with which we must always be concerned and which we must constantly cultivate within ourselves.

Now, let me turn to socio-economic issues. Our revolution today has two strategic tasks: building socialism and defending the fatherland. Socialist construction encompasses very many matters but the one of utmost importance is looking after the standard of living of the people, which mainly involves insuring that the people are well fed and well clothed. Defending the fatherland means strengthening the national defense system, building the battlefield deployment of the people's war, maintaining security and social order, maintaining combat readiness in the face of the enemy's schemes of aggression and defeating their wide-ranging war of sabotage.

This constitutes an extremely difficult revolutionary undertaking. However, many of our comrades have not clearly understood this, thinking instead that everything would flow smoothly, that prosperity would come about naturally with the liberation of the South. Not many have given deep thought to how the transformation of society and the building of the economy under the circumstances of our country should be carried out. With each day that passes, we become more aware of the tremendous difficulties involved in building socialism on the basis of small-scale production within a country ravaged by war, a country that faces enemy sabotage in every direction.

With each day that passes we gain a deeper understanding of the lines of the 4th and 5th Party Congresses, especially the line on economic development in the initial stage of the period of transition.

In addition, it must be said that compared to the previous 5 years (1976-1980), our country's situation became much more difficult during the past 3 years (1981-1983). During the 5 preceding years, we received a rather large amount of aid and loans from the outside, especially from the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and, up until 1979, annually imported 1 million tons of grain, as much as nearly 2 million tons in some years. As a result, we maintained a relatively normal standard of living.

In 1979, we were struck by a major catastrophe, the aggression by the Chinese expansionists along the northern border. Other catastrophes occurred: the economic crisis of the capitalist world, which was compounded by the decision by the socialist community to raise the prices of supplies and raw materials, the end of non-repayable aid, the discontinuing of foreign loans and the encirclement and embargo by the enemy, all of which created very many more difficulties for our economy.

That was the situation to which Le Duan referred at the 5th Plenum of the Central Committee. He said: "For us to remain stable and make progress in the face of very many difficulties, difficulties that have at times even been perilous, is something very deserving of pride."

Thus, in the face of those "perilous" difficulties, how well did we fight during the past 3 years? The 5th Plenum of the Central Committee correctly evaluated the important victories we recorded and harshly criticized our shortcomings and mistakes. That some of our cadres still do not see the full magnitude of those victories is due to the fact that they did not fully understand the difficulties facing the country and partly to the fact that they still harbor the illusion of quickly achieving a life of prosperity.

Our party, our Central Committee have clearly defined one point of view that we must take: because our situation is still one of many difficulties, we must display a high degree of revolutionary courage and self-reliance, tap the strength of the system of collective ownership and carry out the three revolutions. We must look for every way to change and improve the management system in order to mobilize each and every capability and potential, beginning with those that lie within our grasp, especially those of the basic units and

localities. We must tap the dynamism and creativity of the basis units and localities, which are now being unreasonably constrained, thus causing the loss and waste of much energy, much money and even much intelligence.

I would like to talk about an important experience of ours, the product contract policy within agriculture. It began as an experiment at a number of cooperatives and within a few localities and lacked refinement at first. The Secretariat promptly studied this experiment and issued Directive number 100, which pointed out: "It is now necessary to organize cooperation based on a new style division of labor and, at the same time, adopt a new style of distribution, one that is consistent with the principle of distribution in accordance with labor and ties obligations to interests. With that, the product contract policy exploded into a widespread movement that has yielded tremendous returns, motivated workers to work hard and spurred scientific and technological advances and rapid increases in yields and output, especially in grain production. At the same time, within industry, several enterprises experimented with a new but still unrefined method of management, such as the Pho Yen Ball Bearing Plant and the Vung Tau-Con Dao State-Operated Fishing Enterprise. That led to the adoption of Decisions 25-CP and 26-CP. It can be said that we have begun to bring about a change in the situation by these two methods: the product contracts within agriculture and piecework wages within industry.

We followed the adoption of those two contract policies in production with the adoption of the policy on broadening the authority of the locality to export goods. We have not only permitted localities to export goods, but are even encouraging enterprises to export goods, under, of course, the centralized and unified guidance of the central level.

In addition, numerous other changes and improvements have been made to the management system in many different sectors, such as forestry, marine products, finance, credit, commerce, etc. The basic spirit behind the new management system, especially following the 3rd Plenum of the Party Central Committee is to liberate, to tap the strength of the basic units and localities and enable the basic units and localities to display greater initiative in their production and business and greater financial independence. Although we are still encountering many problems in putting this all in place, the change we have witnessed has come about as a result of the changes and improvements to the management system. The most encouraging results have come in grain production, with our agriculture developing more rapidly while receiving fewer supplies from the state than in previous years. Although many different factors have had an impact, these results have mainly been due to two important efforts: the implementation of product contracts and the application of scientific-technological advances. During the past 3 years, 20 provinces and municipalities have managed to achieve the target of 5 tons per hectare and 7 provinces have reached 6 tons or more, led by Quang Nam-Da Ninh with 7.6 tons and Tien Giang with 7.3 tons. More than 50 districts have recorded average yields ranging from 8 to 10 tons and about 10 districts have recorded yields of 10 to 15 tons. At least 500 cooperatives, the precise number is difficult to cite (and would be much higher if collectives were included), have recorded average yields of 8 to 10 tons. In

particular, the Dai Phuoc Cooperative has recorded an average yield in excess of 20 tons.

These are the unprecedented achievements of the past several years. The past 3 years have provided us with much good experience in the cultivation of rice. We have learned how to insure high yields. Here, I want to emphasize how necessary it is for you who are in charge of the district level to learn the successful experiences of the advanced model units well and apply them in a creative and suitable manner to the specific conditions of each locality and basic unit.

Another important thing is that we are now consciously developing a diversified agriculture, developing the production of industrial crops and begun to provide better planning in this area. This is something that we thought about and wanted to achieve in previous years but, because of the very acute problems posed by grain, all of our efforts had to be devoted to grain production and we did not dare give thought to other crops. Now that we see the prospects for resolving the grain problem and there is both "food to eat and food to set aside for another day" in the country (except in a number of areas that are encountering special difficulties), we have been giving much more thought to industrial crops, especially annual industrial crops. Therefore, there is an intense move underway in all localities to implement plans for the production of industrial crops, plans directed toward crops that yield high economic returns, especially crops for exportation. This is a new aspect of the movement.

As regards perennial industrial crops, the focus of the plans of the central level is on strongly developing the production of such crops as rubber, tea, coffee, t'ung trees, coconuts, etc. Soon, these will be major products.

Therefore, we are urgently carrying out agricultural-forestry-fishing zoning and planning throughout the country on the basis of the geographic zones (generally the five geographic zones) that have been established within the 425 districts in 39 groups of districts representing subareas that have generally the same agro-industrial structure. This zoning and planning are of very important significance. They provide a solid foundation for planning and organizing production. When you return home from your studies, you must immediately inquire about the status of your district's master plan and learn what your district's specific agro-industrial structure is in order to implement it well.

The requirement in 1984 is for the key districts of the central and local levels (74 districts in all) to conduct good planning and the requirement in 1985 is to complete this planning in all districts and cities along the lines followed by the key districts of the 39 subarea groups.

It is my thinking that these contemporary issues must be learned while studying in school. The school must always relate what it teaches to life, to important matters of practical significance and not become an "ivory tower." Life must be brought into the school each day so that we can think about these matters each day. This is the guideline, the method of tying theory to practice in our studies. To study without immediately relating what is being

studied to major issues of current important is to study simply for the sake of studying. Today, we have a rather large number of good districts, such as Van Chan in Hoang Lien Son Province, Hai Hau in Ha Nam Ninh Province, Tho Xuan in Thanh Hoa Province, Dien Ban in Quang Nam-Da Nang Province, Thong Nhat in Dong Nai Province, Long Phu in Hau Giang Province, Cai Lay in Tien Giang Province, etc. These districts have learned many very good lessons about how to establish an agro-industrial structure and organize production and everyday life, lessons which, although not complete in every detail, do provide correct guidelines and methods.

One of our strategic goals is to establish a new agro-industrial economic structure for the more than 400 districts. In this initial stage, it is here, in the more than 400 districts, that our success will, to a very important degree, be determined. The members of the district party committees and people's committees, who hold in their hands an issue of strategic socio-economic significance to the country, must have an even more thorough understanding of the general line and the economic development line of the party and be determined to successfully develop the more than 400 districts into districts that are economically prosperous, culturally well developed and solid and strong from the standpoint of national defense and security.

With the strength of each district, of each province and municipality, of all sectors and levels focused on the districts, we are sure to succeed in this major undertaking. In other words, behind you is the strength of the entire country, from the central to the basic levels, supporting this frontline. The district level must become a planning level, a budgetary level that truly has the right to display greater initiative in production and business, in planning and in the application of economic leverage policies. The district level will be assigned the task of managing production and service installations and such necessary corporations as the Grain Corporation, the Supply Corporation, the Commerce Corporation, the Transportation Corporation, etc. This is one of the important subjects dealt with in the resolution of the 6th Party Plenum.

What we find encouraging is that despite the difficult circumstances we face now, not only has agriculture developed, but industry has also reached a new stage of development. You know that the decline in the quantity of imported supplies has caused many difficulties for industry and that the brunt of these difficulties have been borne by industry. Yet, because we have begun to change and improve the management system, industrial production has not declined, industrial production has been maintained and increased. This proves how militant and dynamic is the strength of the various levels and sectors, especially the strength of the directors, of enterprise leaders. They have had to go to extraordinary lengths to compensate for the unstable supply of materials. Generally speaking, within the power, machine, processing, building and other industries, all sectors have made many efforts and much progress, although not uniform progress. The coal sector is still experiencing the worst difficulties. Of course, some of these difficulties are objective in nature and some are caused by the sector's infrastructure, equipment and spare parts but some are also the result of shortcomings in management, organization and guidance.

Along with state-operated industry, another encouraging factor is the development of small industry and the handicraft trades, which now account for one-half of the value of industrial output, thus proving the dynamism and creativity that many localities have. Of course, there have also been some places that have made mistakes, have "gutted" state-operated enterprises to provide for themselves. This is not good. This aberration must be corrected. There are a great many local and domestic supplies and materials that we can produce in order to develop small industry and the handicraft trades. This is a very important guideline in the production of additional industrial goods to serve the needs of everyday life and provide goods for exportation.

As regards construction, we concentrated our materials and capital on key projects of the central and local levels during the past 3 years and achieved clearly higher efficiency. As a result, on the key projects of the state, the rate of construction was maintained and high quality was achieved. I would like to point out to you that we did not decide to build the Chuong Duong Bridge across the Red River until late 1983 and the construction plan calls for its completion in 1986 but we will be able to complete it in 1985, which represents a very rapid rate of construction. This is a project being constructed through self-reliance, through the creative intellect of Vietnamese cadres and workers. They benefited from the experience gained on the Thang Long Bridge and applied it in an ingenious way in order to construct the bridge in the fastest and best manner possible. It can be said that the technical and management skills of our workers and cadres have developed rather quickly.

In summary, in both production and construction, we have learned many valuable lessons and gained much valuable experience for the years ahead.

However, there are still very many constraints and restrictions existing within economic management that make no sense and have very significantly curbed the display of initiative in production and business and the financial independence of the enterprise. If the enterprise's control over its plan and its financial independence were fuller and more clearly defined, its efficiency and quality would be higher, this is a certainty. Therefore, the resolution of the 6th Party Plenum focused on the matter of developing each existing potential of the basic units and enabling them to display initiative and creativity in their production and business without the unreasonable constraints of the system of management characterized by bureaucracy and subsidization that still exist in the way we work on all levels, from the central level downward. Of course, there are still areas in which we are weak and we still see decentralization, localism, disorganization and the lack of discipline, which we must take determined steps to correct. The 6th Resolution is a resolution that approaches the practical problems we face in the spirit of "unleashing," of more vigorously tapping the initiative of the basic units in production and business and better guaranteeing the financial independence of the enterprise. Those things about which you on the basic level have complained, the questions you have raised and the suggestions you have made have, for the most part, I think, been acted upon and answered. Of course, there are some objective problems that we have been unable to resolve and with which we must continue to live. For example, it is not possible to include all costs in production costs; however, it is still necessary for us

to know that productions costs consist of the three very important factors of wages, capital depreciation and materials, especially imported materials. Wages must be included in production costs but capital depreciation and imported materials cannot be immediately incorporated in these costs because, if they were, prices would rise by far too much, everything would be upset and we would have an intolerable situation on our hands. We must move ahead slowly. This is not only the experience of our country, it is the experience of the fraternal countries as well. As regards wages, we must soon adopt a new and more reasonable wage system, one which upholds the principle of distribution in accordance with labor and truly guarantees that the energy expended by the worker on his job is replenished. The resolution also defines the financial independence of the enterprise, the essence of which is very practical.

I would now like to discuss one other very important matter: exports and imports. Our economy is experiencing major imbalances in many areas, especially the areas of materials and fuel, practically all of which must be imported. To import goods, we absolutely must increase our exports of both agricultural products and industrial goods. The Political Bureau has issued a very important resolution on our economic relations with foreign countries and our exports and imports. All sectors and levels, all the way down to the basic units, have the obligation to export products. Therefore, the new management system gives all economic-technical sectors, localities and enterprises the right and obligation to effectively participate in export activities.

You who are in charge of the district level and the enterprises must give very much attention to this matter, devise specific programs and plans, take practical measures and consider your export target to be a very important target within your production and business plan. You must cultivate in others a profound sense of practicing frugality in the consumption of those products that can be exported and not consume them in a manner that is extravagant or wasteful. You must organize production well and produce high quality products. However, increasing our exports does not mean competing for products, competing for sales, pushing prices upward and disrupting both the market and prices as we have seen in a number of localities.

Now, let me turn to distribution and circulation.

This is a difficult and complicated front, is the focal point of many contradictions: the contradictions between socialism and capitalism, the contradictions between the enemy and ourselves, etc. The issue itself is a difficult one and is somewhat independent of the other issues we face. However, what we must recognize is that it does lie within the scope of the national economy as a whole; therefore, it is very closely tied to production, to the law of supply and demand. When the production system produces very little, distribution, like trying to cut up a tiny pie, is very difficult. Despite the efforts that have been made in production, the gross social product is still very small. Meanwhile, population growth remains high and unchecked. Where are we to get what we need to distribute many products to the people? I say this to show you the objective difficulties we face regarding the problem of distribution. Under these difficult circumstances,

how to distribute and circulate products is an extremely complex and delicate issue.

In view of this situation, the failure to learn how to manage distribution and circulation, the failure to adopt a comprehensive plan, the failure to take reasonable and well-coordinated steps, the failure to provide determined guidance and the failure to establish a tight organization, to establish very strict discipline would result in "disorder." It is like a pie being cut up for many children. If the children are left on their own, the strongest will take the most. If the pie is not cut up and served the right way, unfairness results. This is one of the two major questions on which the 6th Plenum of the Party Central Committee concentrated.

The resolution of the 6th Plenum stresses the need to resolve the problems we face with commerce, prices, wages, the finance system and money in a manner that is well coordinated. These problems are closely interrelated. They cannot be dealt with separately nor can we view them as standing in opposition to one another, rather, our approach to these problems must be an integrated approach. Of foremost importance is the need to control the flow of goods and control the social market. We must put in place a good system for the delivery of industrial products, organize the procurement of agricultural products well, quickly expand the socialist market (both state stores and marketing cooperatives) all the way down to the basic units, transform private commerce and tightly manage the social market. At the same time, we must find a good solution to the problem of prices. The entire system of prices must be re-examined by us: wholesale prices, agricultural product prices, retail prices... This is an extremely complex problem, one that requires thorough calculations. The basic guidelines for resolving this problem are to gradually eliminate the separation that exists between prices and value, establish a reasonable ratio between the prices of industrial goods and the prices of agricultural products, one that encourages the development of both industrial and agricultural production, and achieve a fairer and more reasonable distribution of income, one that insures the working people of a stable and increasingly improved standard of living and provides for the formation of capital for socialist industrialization.

Accompanying the problem of prices is the wage problem. True, there is much about income from wages that is unreasonable. In terms of income, the farmer earns 1.2 times more than the manual worker and private merchants earn 5 to 7 times more. This is not to mention the profiteers and black marketers who earn hundreds of times more. Even within the structure of the wage scale, there are things that we find very unsatisfactory from one sector and trade to another. Therefore, the Central Committee has decided that we must improve the wage system so that it reflects the principle of distribution in accordance with labor, guarantees that the energy expended by the worker in production is replenished, spurs higher productivity, establishes a reasonable relationship among the different sectors and trades and establishes a uniform, nationwide wage system.

The current problem with wages is not a problem of nominal wages, but primarily a problem of real wages. For this reason, the Central Committee has decided that roughly 70 percent of the wages of manual workers, cadres and the

armed forces must be paid in the form of products (grain, food products and essential consumer goods). This decision also reflects the strong desires of wage earners. It must be stressed, however, that we cannot resolve the price and wage problems well if the state does not control the social market, if the state does not exclusively manage and do business in important, strategic products or if we do not quickly expand the socialist commerce network and transform and tightly manage the free market.

These are extremely important and pressing jobs of the socialist state. To be lax in the face of these problems is to relax the dictatorship of the proletariat and relax our efforts in the struggles between capitalism and socialism, between the enemy and ourselves.

We absolutely must become the masters of the market. We must quickly expand the state-operated and cooperative commerce network all the way down to the subwards and villages and make sure that this network is truly socialist, truly honest, truly the "housewife" of the people. We must be determined to remove the bourgeoisie from the market, eliminate the black market and harshly punish speculators and black marketers. And, we must gradually reorganize small merchants, provide them with jobs and bring some of them who are good persons into the employ of socialist commerce in state stores, cooperatives and the services.

Finally, there is the problem posed by the financial and monetary systems. The state must control the very large quantity of money that is in circulation within society and the large sources of budget revenues. At the same time, the state must practice strict economy in its expenditures and gradually restore the value of currency. This is a process of difficult and complex struggle but this struggle is one that we can and must successfully wage.

I have spoken to you about two issues: the issue of qualities and virtues and the issue of changing and improving our economic management. It is my hope that you who are attending this class will return to your localities and become the hard core of your party committee, of the leadership collective at your enterprise as well as within your district.

It can be said that if we develop the 400 districts and 400 major enterprises (which include both the federations of enterprises and the combines) well, we will be fully capable of bringing about a fundamental change in our country's socio-economic situation in the next 2 to 3 years and achieve the four socio-economic goals set by the 5th Congress, thereby building momentum for a leap forward in our development under the next 5-year plan (1986-1990). We still remember that the 6th Resolution of the 4th Party Central Committee brought about an initial change and improvement in management. The 6th Resolution of the 5th Party Central Committee will surely unleash a new force throughout the national economy.

I wish you success in your studies and work, success in contributing to large victories in socialist construction and the defense of the fatherland.

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CSO: 4209/151

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

IMPROVEMENTS TO IDEOLOGICAL WORK ON THE DISTRICT LEVEL DISCUSSED

Hanoi GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese Sep-Oct 84 pp 10-15

[Article by Dao Duy Tung: "Some Thoughts on Ideological Work on the District Level"]

[Text] Today, we are making extensive efforts to build the agro-industrial economic structure of the district, which is the basic unit of strategic importance in the process of advancing our country's economy from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production. As a result, the position and role of ideological work on the district level are rather large.

There is much that we must do in order to fulfill the task we face in ideological work on the district level. Generally speaking, however, we can direct our thinking and actions toward the following three basic questions. First, what are the objectives of ideological work on the district level? Secondly, what are the specifics involved in this work and what forms does it take? And thirdly, there is the question of how forces should be organized, how the corps should be restructured for the various branches of ideological work within the district.

Part I

Each day, we face numerous problems that must be dealt with in ideological work. Some are large, such as how to provide a thorough understanding of the resolutions of the Central Committee. Some are routine and closely associated with important political tasks, such as the issuance of fatherland construction bonds, the fulfillment of industrial and commercial tax obligations, the collection of agricultural taxes, the procurement of grain and food products and teaching and mobilizing youths to fulfill their military obligation well. And, innumerable jobs arise in the course of everyday life, in the course of the struggle between socialism and capitalism...making our days even busier. Day after day, these propaganda and education tasks keep coming down to the district, to the basic unit, demanding that we--the staff of the party committee on the ideological front--work very hard. As the vanguard unit within the district, the communists on the district level are directing the several hundred thousand people of their district in carrying out the three revolutions, building the new system, building the new economy

and culture and molding the new man. Never before has the development of the district been as intense and widespread as it is under this conscious leadership.

However, does such basic leadership exist within the field of ideological work within the district? In other words, are we truly in control within the field of ideology? Although we have done much, a review of our efforts still shows that we have yet to achieve the level of development in ideological work on the district that we seek because we lack truly thorough and planned leadership. Within an area that has a population of roughly 150,000 to 200,000, a population consisting of manual workers, farmers, intellectuals, small merchants, small owners and so forth, how do we determine the true spirit and the changes in the thinking of these persons? If we do succeed in determining these factors, do we have the ability to give direction to the spiritual life of the district and lead it in the direction we chose? These are questions to which we must all give thought.

While we must pay very close attention to specifics in ideological work, we must never forget the basic objectives of this work: contributing to the successful performance of political tasks; contributing to the molding of the new, socialist man; contributing to the formation of a new consciousness and way of thinking; contributing to the building of the party, the building of the government, the building of a strong and solid corps of cadres and party members, etc. We must keep these objectives in mind in our day to day ideological work. At the same time, we must give thought to the objectives of ideological work that the district must meet during each specific period of time, such as within the next 5 years. Without these objectives, the consciousness we bring to ideological work is limited and the results of this work are, of course, limited as well. Consequently, to be able to be the masters on the ideological front within the district, we must take time to think about the objectives of ideological work during a specific period of time (for example, 1985-1990) within our district so that they can be coordinated with socio-economic objectives. And, thought must be given to whether or not these ideological objectives can be achieved.

First, the forces of the ideological front, each according to its function, must capably support the effort to achieve the socio-economic and national defense objectives of the district. These objectives have been outlined by each district in rather detailed targets on grain, livestock and industrial crop production; on contributions to the state under obligations; on the value of export goods; on the transformation of the old production relations and the establishment and strengthening of the new production relations; on improving the standard of living of the people; on the military obligation, etc. The difficulty lies in how we should mobilize the forces of the various branches of ideological work and which forms of activity we should employ so that we can contribute to the achievement of these objectives. Therefore, regardless of how busy we are, we cannot lose sight of the basic objectives mentioned above or the need to work hard to achieve them.

Secondly, what objectives must we achieve over the next 5 to 7 years in molding the new, socialist man and building the superstructure from the standpoint of consciousness? Concerning this question, although it is

somewhat abstract, we must also define specific standards governing the level of political awareness, behavior in social relations, attitude toward work, toward public property, level of education, skill level, health and so forth that a person must meet. And, the same applies in this field of consciousness, we must also ask ourselves to which degree we can define the standards. We must join together in careful thought and thorough research before such standards can be adopted. For example, in the face of the daily efforts made by the church to broaden the influence of its idealist world view, what should our thinking be and what must we do to broaden the influence of our materialist world view and curb the influence of non-proletarian ideologies? What tactics should we employ in the face of the enemy's daily efforts to distort the lines and policies of the party and state?

Thirdly, those who perform ideological work must never forget that the importance of their job is to teach and train a corps of cadres and party members, thereby helping to build the party organization, build the government and mass organizations. The objectives we set in this area must be clear and specific. For example, specific objectives must be established with regard to building the corps of party chapter secretaries, cooperative directors, production collective heads, store managers and so forth. Every corps of cadres must first be trained in ideology and politics and also receive professional training of the highest possible quality.

Fourthly, along with achieving the above mentioned objectives, we must take a step toward strengthening the forces that perform ideological work on the district level, that is, must give attention to immediately establishing for the various branches of ideological work a strong corps of cadres and provide them with the means needed to conduct their activities. At the same time, we must give full attention to the themes and forms of activity employed and the experience gained on this front. Only by achieving this objective can we lay the groundwork for the continued development of ideological work.

When thinking about the objectives of ideological work, we must, of course, base our thinking on the political task, on the socio-economic objectives of our particular district; on the actual thinking of the various classes and strata; on the acts of opposition by hostile forces against socialism and their influence in the spiritual life of the people; on the capabilities and forces that exist and the potentials that can be developed.

Part II

To achieve objectives, ideological work must have substance. The substance through which our ideological work makes its impact consists of the fundamental arguments of Marxism-Leninism, the lines and policies of the party, scientific knowledge, the creative experiences of the masses in revolutionary movements, the fine qualities and virtues of the new, socialist man... Thus, the substance that we have to work with is very rich. The problem that faces those who perform ideological work on the district level is how to utilize this substance in the most effective manner possible on the basis of giving attention to the characteristics of each branch of ideological work, such as the party schools, wired radio, television, literature and art...

From where does this substance emanate? It comes first from the central level. It is the lines and policies of the party. We must apply and implement them well. We must give much thought and study to this matter and be very creative so that the educational substance of our work is enhanced. On the basis of the lines and policies of the party, on the basis of thoroughly understanding the positions of the province and municipality, we must make the positions and measures taken by the district things that truly have meaning in everyday life and bear the imprint of a serious process of creative labor. At the same time, attention must be given to the creative experiences of the masses.

As the persons who perform ideological work within the district, we must know how to utilize the various sources of information (documents of the party, newspapers, books, the radio stations of the central level, the province, the municipality and so forth). At the same time, we must have our feet firmly planted in the soil of our district and know its specific characteristics so that we can apply this information in an appropriate manner and further enhance the educational substance of our work. Here, attention must be given to guarding against two different approaches: not attaching importance to the creativity of the masses and simply performing educational and propaganda work in an uninteresting, "textbook" fashion instead of being willing to give matters deep thought; or, not fully adhering to the lines and policies of the party, giving light attention to the experiences that have been gained so that they can be disseminated to others and being unwilling to make full use of the information from the central level, from the province and municipality.

Substance is very important; however, the forms and methods by which this substance is made to have an impact upon persons are another matter to which the comrades who perform ideological work within the district must give their thought. The ideological substance of our work is rich, the sources of information are many and the types of persons upon which our work must have an impact are very different. Therefore, rather than taking the simple, easy way in what we think, we must give thought to and determine how one type of information can best be provided to one category of persons and how another type of information can best be provided to another category of persons.

Within the scope of the district, the various forms and branches of ideological work are as follows:

1. The form of ideological work of foremost importance is the activities of the organizations of the party, state and army and the mass organizations.

Within our society, everyone participates in one organization or another and in their organization's activities. It is here that thinking is cultivated, that important thinking is disseminated. It is here that, to a large degree, the political growth of each person occurs. However, what the actual impact of this form of activity is and how its effectiveness can be increased are still subjects that must be given additional study.

2. During the period of clandestine activity and the resistance war, verbal propaganda played the main role. Today, although the mass media has developed strongly, we still cannot give light attention to the role played by verbal

propaganda, especially on the district level. Verbal propaganda assumes many different forms: reports, talks, lectures, meetings, meetings between party committee members and the masses, political information, news of current events and so forth. These forms must be employed in an interesting manner that is well suited to the persons toward whom they are directed and to circumstances. Attention must be given to building a good corps of persons to conduct verbal propaganda. We should not give this work light attention and should immediately turn our hands to a number of practical jobs that can be performed in this area. For example, how many district party committee members meet with the masses each month? How many persons does each committee member meet? What subjects should committee members discuss with the masses and so forth? We must always bear in mind that ideological work must be based fully on the political task and the realities of the revolution, must delve deeply into the issues that are in the forefront of the struggle between capitalism and socialism, especially economic issues and issues relating to the daily lives of the people, must be well suited to the different categories of persons among the masses and deal directly with the issues with which persons are concerned, issues concerning which they have questions...

3. The use of radio, television, books and the press: this is an especially important form and affords us many advantages in ideological work. It is also the fastest and most timely means for providing information. It brings the voice of the party and state to the masses on a daily basis. Attention must be given to using it in the most effective manner possible. To do this, we must give much attention to the wired radio network serving the individual family or collective housing areas. At the same time, we must know how to make the best possible use of the press of the central level, the mass organizations, the provinces, municipalities and special zones. The same applies to reading and working in accordance with books. Specific, practical plans must be adopted. For example, in addition to being required to read books on Marxist-Leninist theory, the students attending the 2 month course at the district party school should also be required to read several novels and several books on science and technology. A system must be established for providing inducements and timely awards for the distribution of books and library work as well as for good examples set in the movement to read and work in accordance with books.

4. Cultural and physical culture-sport activities, such as films, theater, music, cultural-information units, museums, exhibits and athletic teams together with the other wholesome forms of artistic performances: these activities should be considered activities that provide entertainment while teaching ideology, feelings and aesthetics. Studies should be conducted to determine how to best organize these forces within the district.

5. The formal and on-the-job system of studies in political theory is a form of activity that has a direct and basic ideological impact. Marxism-Leninism and the lines and policies of the party are taught to students in the fullest and most direct way possible through the lessons of a systematic program of study and through discussions and debates, questions and answers, examinations and tests. To make full use of this form of activity, attention must be given to improving the subject matter taught and the methods of instruction, to the guidelines of linking theory to practice, learning to practical application

and effectively supporting the political tasks that face the entire country as well as each district.

The problem we face is how to use these tools, means and forms to present the substance of ideology to persons in the best manner possible and with a view toward meeting the above mentioned objectives of ideological work on the district level. Those persons who lead ideological work must always be mindful of making complete and thorough use of these means so that they can achieve their combined impact.

Part III

Once we have the means and tools needed to perform ideological work, we must have persons to use these tools. This matter lies within the scope of how the forces that perform ideological work on the district level should be organized.

1. The forces that lead ideological work, namely, the party committee and the comrades in charge of the state agencies within the district: party committee members decide policies concerning ideological work, lead the organizations that perform ideological work and personally participate in this work. They are the factor that plays the most decisive role in the results of ideological work. Appropriate measures must be taken to enable the standing committee of the district's party committee, most importantly its chairman, to truly concern themselves with ideological work and enable the heads of the various sections and offices of the district to truly concern themselves with the ideological work of their sectors. For example, their response to questions can be sought or they can be invited to deliver a speech on matters related to the sector.

2. The force that serves as the staff in ideological work on the district level and directly assists the party committee in guiding this work is the propaganda and education section of the district party committee. The current activities of these sections must be given further study so that we can improve their function and work methods. The Department of Propaganda and Training of the Party Central Committee will adopt a plan for assisting the district in ideological work, mainly by helping the propaganda and education section of the district hold training classes for cadres who perform ideological work, providing themes for activities, researching and proposing ways to supplement the district's organization and staff and amend benefit policies, holding periodic conferences to learn from experience...

3. The persons who directly manage the agencies that perform ideological work: the director of the party school, the chief of the information-culture office, the persons in charge of the radio station, the director of the theater, the head of the movie unit, the manager of the bookstore, the head librarian and so forth: these are the persons who insure that the various ideological tools are used in an integrated way in order to achieve high results. To accomplish this, the persons who play this key management role must be astute and well versed in their profession. If the district propaganda and education section does not assist the party committee in

managing, training, inspecting and guiding this corps well, comprehensive and thorough ideological work within the district becomes impossible.

4. The corps of persons who specialize in ideological work within the district: the instructors of political theory, the force of propagandists, the persons who perform information and cultural work and the persons who work in the press, radio broadcasting, wired radio and television broadcasting: attention must be given to organizing these forces well and utilizing and training this corps well so that they can truly be the specialists in ideological work within the district.

5. In addition to the forces mentioned above, every party member of the district's agencies is an active propagandist.

Only by viewing the forces that perform ideological work in this way can we take the right approach in building and utilizing this corps well and developing each potential that the district has for this work. We should not think that the only persons who perform ideological work are the cadres of the propaganda and education section.

The results of the activities conducted by the entire network of ideological work, in general, and the ideological work conducted within the district, in particular, are ultimately seen on the basic level. Therefore, every ideological activity of the district must be oriented toward the basic units and the ideological work conducted at them must be intensified.

At present, the weak link in ideological activities is the basic units. We must focus our efforts on comprehensively improving ideological work at basic units, from the standpoint of substance and form, organization and cadres, and must utilize every available force with a view toward achieving a combined strength and improving the quality and effectiveness of ideological work. This is not a simple or easy task because it is related to changes in the entire system of ideological work, from the central to the local and basic levels, to many different sectors and fields. However, it is first of all necessary for the district level itself to make extraordinary efforts.

7809

CSO: 4209/151

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HANOI REPORTS ON CPV SCHOOL SYMPOSIUM 30 JANUARY-1 FEBRUARY

BK051602 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] On the occasion of the CPV 55th founding anniversary, the Nguyen Ai Quoc higher party school organized a symposium in Hanoi on 30 January - 1 February on the CPV's leadership in socialist construction in the initial stage of the transitional period. Attending the symposium were leading members, lecturers, and research cadres of various schools, institutes, and offices specializing in the party's ideological and theoretical work; representatives of central branches and sectors; and representatives of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee, Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee, Haiphong Municipal Party Committee, and Quang Nam-Da Nang Provincial Party Committee. Also attending the symposium were delegates from the higher party schools and social science institutes of the fraternal parties of Laos, Cambodia, the Soviet Union, Poland, Bulgaria, the GDR, Hungary, Mongolia, and Czechoslovakia.

Hoang Tung, secretary of the CPV Central Committee, attended and presided over the symposium. The symposium heard 40 scientific reports presented by leading cadres and professors of the Nguyen Ai Quoc higher party school, representatives from the central branches and sectors, the Haiphong Municipal Party Committee, Quang Nam-Da Nang Party Committee, and by delegates of social sciences institutes and higher party schools under the Central Committees of the fraternal parties of the socialist community.

After working enthusiastically for almost 3 days, the symposium closed on 1 February with splendid success. On the same day, Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on behalf of the party Central Committee and states, received all delegates of the symposium. Comrade Pham Van Dong highly appraised results of the symposium. He affirmed that Marxism-Leninism is the invincible doctrine for the international proletarian revolution in general and the Vietnamese revolution in particular. On this occasion, he expressed the Vietnamese party, state, and people's profound gratitude to the Soviet party and people and other fraternal parties for their great assistance to the cause of national construction and defense in Vietnam.

CSO: 4209/209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY VETERANS RECEIVE LONG SERVICE EMBLEMS

BK050454 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] On 3 February, the political offices of the General Political Department, the Joint General Staff, and the Defense Ministry held a solemn ceremony to award party emblems to old party members.

Comrades Chu Huy Man, Van Tien Dung, and many other veteran party members who have made many meritorious contributions to the party's revolutionary cause, are typical of the party members in the army's party organizations who received the first batch of party emblems. After receiving the emblems, some of the comrades expressed their profound feelings.

During the ceremony at the party organization of the General Political Department, Comrade Chu Huy Man emotionally said: Receiving the emblem for 55 years of party membership, I, like the other comrades, take all the more pride in the glorious party and feel all the more profoundly grateful to great President Ho Chi Minh. The glory of each communist combatant is reflected by the fact that he can learn, forge himself, and struggle for the party's revolutionary ideal and objective. This emblem represents both honor and duty which prompt us to make even more contributions, continually forge ourselves, and pledge to struggle to our last breath for the party's ideal. We pledge to lead a disinterested, loyal, and healthy life of genuine communist combatants.

During the ceremony at the party organization of the Defense Ministry, Comrade van Tien Dung expressed his profound feelings: Although the party was born in a backward agricultural country dominated by feudalism and imperialism, it was well founded and trained by Uncle Ho. The party's revolutionary predecessors devoted their whole life to the party's glorious cause. The party members of our generation have followed and are following the examples of our predecessors. We struggle to achieve the party's ideal and objective. Receiving these emblems today, we vow to use all our energy and intelligence and cooperate with all other comrades in strenuously building the army, consolidating national defense, defending the country, and contributing to the fulfillment of the party's two strategic tasks so that our homeland can remain always independent and free; socialism can be successfully built, and communism can be attained.

On this occasion, we expect that comrades of younger generations display even more effort and have constant and optimistic confidence in our heroic party, nation, army, and Vietnamese fatherland.

On behalf of the members of Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Unions in various agencies subordinate to the Defense Ministry, the outstanding youth delegates congratulated the recipients of the party emblems for setting lofty, shining examples of communist qualities for youths to follow. The youth delegates pledged to constantly treasure, preserve, and develop the gains of their ancestors, and to steadily advance on the path which their predecessors had devoted their whole life to build in the name of the party and people and great Uncle Ho's ideal.

The party members in the Defense Ministry agencies, the Joint General Staff, and the General Political Department were much elated, honored and proud of their comrades who were awarded the first party emblems. They pledged to continually and constantly learn and forge themselves in their positions of vanguards by constantly preserving their will, confidence, and responsibility; by remaining pure and healthy in their life; and by surmounting all dangers and difficulties so as to contribute to advancing the party's revolutionary cause to total victory.

CSO: 4209/209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

NEW CPV MEMBERS ADMITTED--Last year the CPV admitted more than 64,000 new members. Fifty-eight percent of the newly admitted members have graduated from high schools or colleges. The increasing numbers of party members among workers marked a new step in the party building work. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 2 Feb 85 BK]

CSO: 4200/499

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

VO VAN KIET OUTLINES 1985 ECONOMIC-SOCIAL PLAN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Dec 84 pp 1-3

[Council of Ministers Report Presented by Vo Van Kiet, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Director of the State Planning Commission, at the Eighth Session of the Seventh National Assembly: "Direction and Missions of the 1985 Economic-Social Development Plan"]

[Text] Members of the Presidium, delegates to the National Assembly, and foreign guests, on behalf of the Council of Ministers I would like to present the report "Direction and Missions of the 1985 Economic-Social Development Plan."

The report consists of three parts:

1. Situation of the fulfillment of the 1984 economic-social plan.
2. Direction, missions, and principal goals of the 1985 economic-social development plan.
3. Some principal measures to fulfill the 1985 economic-social development plan.

Part One

Situation of the Fulfillment of the 1984 Economic-Social Plan

Delegates to the National Assembly,

The year 1984 was truly one of the several years since the liberation in which our people experienced severe natural disasters. Natural disasters occurred in all three regions. Although the flooding in Nam Bo was not as serious as in 1978, the water receded slowly and there was prolonged inundation. Tornadoes in central Vietnam and waterlogging and flooding in the Bac Bo delta and Hanoi caused great damage. If one includes the damage caused by the prolonged cold weather at the beginning of the year and widespread insects and diseases, it may be said that this year was a year with the most serious natural disasters. The fifth month-spring rice crop suffered an estimated loss of 170,000 tons

and the 10th month crop lost about 600,000 to 700,000 tons. That does not include other property losses amounting to tens of billions of dong. In addition to the difficulties caused by natural disasters, the enemy continually intensified the schemes of their many-sided war of destruction and beginning in April 1984 carried out a land-grabbing war along the northern border which caused additional difficulties for our people's economic construction and development. However, our entire population were steadfast in victoriously overcoming all challenges. Most outstanding was the fact that after those major disasters production was restored, life was quickly stabilized, and order and security were maintained.

In general, agricultural and industrial production developed in comparison to 1983.

On the agricultural front winter-spring and summer-fall grain production increased by more than 1 million tons in comparison to the same period last year, but the 10th month season was excessively affected by natural disasters, so annual grain production was only a little more than 300,000 greater than 1983 and attained 96 percent of the plan.

Although the industrial crop area attained only 86 percent of the plan, it increased by more than 9 percent over 1983. A number of important crops increased considerably. For example, peanuts increased 23 percent, tobacco increased 28 percent, rubber increased 32 percent, coffee increased 36 percent, etc.

In general, animal husbandry attained and surpassed the plan, especially family animal husbandry. Hog raising attained 100 percent of the plan, water buffalo raising attained 99.6 percent of the plan, cattle raising surpassed the plan by 2 percent, and poultry raising surpassed the plan by 10 percent. In comparison to 1983, hog raising increased 7 percent, water buffalo raising increased 4 percent, cattle raising increased 7 percent, and poultry raising increased 10 percent.

Fish output surpassed the plan by 2.7 percent and increased by 6.3 percent in comparison to 1983, with ocean fish surpassing the plan by 2 percent and increasing by 5 percent, and freshwater and brackish water fish increasing by 10 percent. The movement to raise aquatic products continued to develop and the area devoted to raising shrimp for export increased rather rapidly.

The concentrated afforestation area surpassed the plan by 29 percent and increased by 15 percent over 1983, with trees used as raw materials for industries producing paper and fiber increasing 48 percent and trees used to make mine support timber increasing 30 percent. More than 2 million hectares of forest land were assigned to cooperatives for management and some places did a rather good job of afforestation and forest protection.

Thus although encountering many serious natural disasters agriculture still won victories in all regards: grain, industrial crops, animal husbandry, afforestation, and fishing developed uniformly and at a higher rate than in previous years. Noteworthy is the fact that commodity agricultural production underwent new development and there clearly took form high-output rice areas

and concentrated, specialized industrial crop production areas, especially for short-term industrial crops.

As regards industrial production, although many difficulties were encountered with regard to fuel, raw materials, and spare parts, many important products attained and surpassed the plan. For example, electricity surpassed the plan by 1.5 percent, phosphate fertilizer surpassed the plan by 5 percent, cargo barges surpassed the plan by 38 percent, electrical motors surpassed the plan by 17.6 percent, diesel engines surpassed the plan by 2 percent, and fibers, cloth, and paper attained the plan norms. Although falling short of the plan, a number of other products still increased over 1983. For example, cement attained 83.5 percent (an increase of 46 percent over 1983) and cigarettes attained 91 percent of the plan (an increase of 10 percent over 1983). Washed coal, however, amounted to only 84 percent of the 1983 coal output.

It is noteworthy that following the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee (fifth term), the standing committee of the Council of Ministers promulgated 20 policy documents and management regulations intended to resolve problems and bring into play the initiative and creativity of the sectors, localities, and bases, contribute to creating a new spirit and a new work style, give rise to many new models regarding economic alliances, production cooperation, the application of technical advances, and take the initiative in seeking additional sources of materials, fully utilizing, the capacity of machinery and equipment, and developing new products. That was clearly manifested in the fact that the value of industrial production in the third quarter of 1984 increased by 20 percent over the third quarter of 1983. State industry, especially central-level state industry, is entering into more stable development and is positively advancing to meet the increasingly greater needs of agriculture with regard to production means and the processing of agricultural products and foodstuffs. In many localities industry, small industry, and handicrafts have undergone a new transformation. In Hanoi the value of industrial output increased by 13 percent, and in Ho Chi Minh City by 16.3 percent, over 1983.

The communications-transportation sector made all-out efforts to improve its organization and management, and concentrated on the key links and the important products and routes. The volume of cargo transported in the nation amounted to 99 percent of the plan (an increase of 6 percent over 1983) and north-south transportation attained 86.6 percent of the plan (an increase of 13 percent over 1983). The transporting of imports surpassed the plan by 2 percent (an increase of 12 percent over 1983).

In the sphere of capital construction, despite very limited capital and materials we concentrated to a greater degree on the key goals of the economy and the key state projects, in order to ensure the construction rate and effectiveness of investment. The production capacities of many sectors, especially electricity, paper, increased notably, the irrigation capacity was increased, and the new area planted in rubber, coffee, coconuts, etc., increased.

Despite the many difficulties encountered in the economy and life, we made all-out efforts to save for the construction of large projects of significance many

years in the future, such as the Song Da, Tri An, Pha Lai, and Cau Do hydroelectric or thermoelectric plants, large cement mills (such as Bim Son and Hoang Thach), expanded fertilizer (apatite and phosphate) factories, etc. The coal sector has invested a considerable amount of capital in endeavoring to stop the decline in output. The communications-transportation sector is urgently constructing the Thang Long and Chuong Duong bridges. The agricultural sector invested in the formation of large rubber production areas. Those projects were built with capital invested by the central echelon. On the part of the localities, they concentrated capital on the construction of water conservancy projects, roads, and bridges, on expanding the installations processing agricultural products and producing export products, and on many service projects. It may be said that, as in 1983, in 1984 the slogan "the state and the people work together and the central and local levels work together" was manifested clearly in capital construction.

The redistribution of labor and population was promoted and tied in with economic zoning. The number of workers going to develop new economic zones surpassed the plan by 30 percent and was nearly double that in 1983, and a concentrated effort was made on providing labor for the important goals, such as rubber, coffee, and the other industrial crops in the Central Highlands. At the same time, the on-the-spot redistribution of labor in each province and district also received attention. More progress was made in providing work for people in the municipalities and cities.

Exports attained only 89 percent of the plan but increased by 3 percent over 1983. A number of export goods, such as peanuts, soybeans, other kinds of legumes, frozen fruit, products made of jute, shrimp, and fish, increased considerably.

Clear progress was made in state purchasing, the controlling of goods sources, market management, and prices, so although the quantity of money on the market increased because the state had to spend a large amount of money on cost-of-living supplements (50 to 70 Percent), in areas heavily damaged by natural disasters, and for state purchases, prices did not rise much in comparison to previous years, including the pre-1983 period. The state purchasing of a number of products, such as pork, peanuts, tobacco, rice, ocean fish, freshwater and brackish water fish, etc., increased considerably. In addition to controlling goods, the localities are positively strengthening the socialist commercial system (including state commerce, marketing cooperatives, and consumer cooperatives) and gradually enable the state to unify management and commerce in goods essential for life and exports.

Scientific-technical research and application was made more practical, in order to serve production, construction, and life. Technical advances are continuing to be applied effectively, especially the application of a number of new plant varieties and livestock breeds. Nearly all of the key scientific-technical programs were carried on, conclusions were reached on several topics, and a number of technical advances were included in the plans of the echelons and sectors.

The general education sector made all-out efforts to improve the quality of instruction and study and there was an initial transformation in the teaching of revolutionary morality, in vocational education, and in carrying out the educational reform. The reorganization of colleges and specialized middle schools was carried out to a certain extent along the lines of concentrating management, streamlining the apparatus, shortening curricula, and improving quality, in order to be appropriate to the nation's actual situation. The college sector has made all-out efforts to combine study and instruction with scientific research and service to production. The Council of Ministers has appointed more than 1,000 cadres as instructors or assistant instructors.

The culture-information sector made all-out efforts to disseminating and propagandizing the stands and policies of the party and state, mobilized a production labor movement, overcame difficulties, and endeavored to fulfill the state plan. It paid attention to intensifying cultural-artistic activities to serve the people and soldiers in the northern border provinces and to restoring the historic remains. Many artists and cadres were awarded the designations "People's Artist" and "Outstanding Artist."

The public health sector positively overcame difficulties, promoted sanitation and disease prevention, and combined eastern medicine with western medicine in medical treatment, so no major epidemics occurred. The family planning campaign received more attention.

In addition to economic and cultural-social development, the socialist transformation was promoted and brought about many positive results. In agriculture, the cooperatives are continuing to improve and expand the form of product contracting and have attained better results. In Nam Bo the land readjustment has been essentially completed and the agricultural cooperativization movement is developing well and has brought 52 percent of the peasant households and 44 percent of the land area into cooperatives and production collectives. Noteworthy is the fact that the campaign to develop districts in order to form agricultural-industrial or agricultural-forestry structures, a major policy with a strategic significance, is tending to develop. Nearly 100 districts have arisen as all-round models, work well and skilfully, and are very dynamic and creative. All provinces, from the northern mountain region to Trung Bo and Nam Bo, have districts which are exemplary with regard to the redistribution of labor and the development of sectors and trade and do a good job of both fulfilling obligations and improving the living standards of the people in the district.

The promotion of the transformation of private industry and commerce was resumed in mid-1984, not only in the large municipalities but also on a wide scale in many provinces. A new, outstanding feature was that transformation was closely combined with construction and the economic, administrative, and educational measures were carried out simultaneously. The transformation was combined with the reorganization of production in all sectors and the reorganization of the market, especially as regards foodstuffs and essential consumer goods. Many localities have done a good job of applying transitional economic forms and have brought handicraft workers and private merchants into the socialist economic network, thereby strengthening the forces and leading

role of socialist commerce, controlling goods and money, ensuring management of the market and prices, and contributing to stabilizing living conditions, while at the same time opposing speculation, blackmarketing, the production of ersatz goods, and illegal commerce.

While concentrating labor on building the nation, our party, army, and people have continually heightened their vigilance, grasped the mission of consolidating national defense, been concerned with building the armed forces, building the battlefield position of people's war, manifesting the patriotic spirit and heroism of our people, resolutely punishing the aggressor troops, and solidly defending the borders of the homeland. The people in six provinces along the northern border, both fighting skilfully and attaining good results in production, increased grain output by 4.5 percent over 1983. Animal husbandry and many types of industrial crops also developed well. The brave fighting of the armed forces and people of the ethnic groups in the northern border provinces strongly inspired the people of the entire nation to participate enthusiastically in production labor and reminded us to do a better job of fulfilling our obligation toward the homeland's front line. On this occasion I recommend that the National Assembly ardently praise the outstanding accomplishments of the cadres, enlisted men, and people in the six border provinces -- the nation's front line -- in heroic combat to defend the homeland and in selfless labor to develop the nation.

Dear delegates to the National Assembly,

I have just reported on the principal features of the situation and results of the fulfillment of the 1984 state plan. If one asks only whether or not plan norms have been fulfilled it is difficult to fully evaluate the developmental status of the economy and the fight to maintain security and national defense, or the profound changes now taking place in the spheres of social activity in our country at present. The matter requiring clarification here is not merely the economic-social status but also its background and developmental tendency.

We are building socialism under the conditions of a backward agricultural country with small-scale production which has to bear the consequences of 30 years of fierce warfare. Those are the roots of the difficulties which our people will have to overcome over the course of many years. Furthermore, during the past 4 years the Chinese expansionists, in league with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries, have feverishly sabotaged our people's socialist construction. Especially, in 1984 they both stepped up their land-grabbing activities along the northern border and continually waged a many-sided war of destruction against our country. The espionage plot organized and commanded by the Chinese expansionists and Thai army intelligence, which was recently punished by our soldiers and people, was a hot incident. Therefore, in developing the economy under the conditions of having to continually remain vigilant and be concerned with strengthening national defense and security, cannot but be affected to a certain extent. That must be taken into consideration when examining and evaluating the implementation of the state plan last year.

In addition to the natural disasters and enemy destruction, which were among the most serious of any year, as reported above, in 1984, as during the past 4

years, international aid and sources of foreign loans not only failed to increase but have declined. Furthermore, prices on the international market have undergone major changes to the disadvantage of our country's economy. The prices of industrial goods have increased and the prices of agricultural products have declined, which has restricted our ability to import raw materials, fuel, and equipment. In addition, during the past several years the rate of population increase in our country has been too high and has amounted to an increase of 1 million people a year. Since 1976, 12 million people have been added. That is the background of our country's economy and society in recent years.

If we do not fully realize the difficulties we cannot correctly evaluate the accomplishments or realize the price that must be paid for each victory. In the thousands of years of history of our nation, our people have not retreated in the face of difficulties but have been determined and have bravely forged ahead. In 1984 our soldiers and people defended the border victories of the homeland and of the working class, the peasants, and the intellectuals, overcame difficulties regarding living conditions, worked creatively, and endeavored to fulfill the 1984 plan, thus enabling some norms to increase over 1983 even though they were not attained or surpassed. In some cases, as mentioned above, there were considerable increases.

Despite such difficulties, in 1984 the homeland was still secure, society was still stable, and production still increased. That proves that our country is solid and is developing. Under the conditions of capital and materials still being very scarce in comparison to the country's present requirements, we cannot only be concerned with the requirements of the annual and five-year plans, but have had to sacrifice in defending the homeland while tightening our belts and economizing in order to invest in major activities of great significance to many generations to come.

Within only 5 to 10 years some large-scale projects will begin operations, such as the system of electricity generating plants (including large, medium, and small hydroelectric and thermoelectric plants), oil, natural gas, and petrochemical installations, cement mills, fertilizer plants, coal and metal ore mines, etc. In our country, large-scale socialist production is taking form with increasing clarity every year and every month. That large-scale production includes large industrial enterprises and hundreds of districts with agricultural-industrial structures with zoned specialized cultivation areas of between 500,000 and 1 million hectares devoted to growing rubber, coconuts, coffee, tea, sugarcane, tung oil trees, etc. In the nation's near future there will continue to be the sweat of the workers and peasants, the grey matter of the intellectuals, the endurance and frugality of our people in view of the present deprivations, and the sacrifice of the soldiers and people of the ethnic groups along the border. Those accomplishments will be created primarily by our self-reliant spirit under very difficult conditions, which is worthy of our pleasure and pride.

The above victories were the results of very resolute endeavor, a spirit of creative labor and enduring hardships on the part of our people, to the outstanding efforts of the localities and the all-out efforts of the central-

level sectors, and to the harmonious combination of the immediate and long-range interests of the nation. They confirm an extremely important matter, that after overcoming all hardships and challenges our Vietnamese people still stand firm and advance by means of their labor and our nation's internal capabilities.

Those victories also affirm the correct line of the Vietnam Communist Party that was set forth by the fourth and fifth party congresses and concretized by the resolutions of the Party Central Committee and the state policies regarding economic-social development and the renovation of planning and management. They resolved difficulties and brought into play the initiative and creativity of the sectors and echelons by continuing to eliminate the bureaucratic, subsidizing administrative structure and gradually changing over to socialist accounting and commerce.

The victories that were won also were results of all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, following upon a long process of heartfelt, fraternal assistance throughout the anti-French and anti-U.S. wars. Especially, since the liberation of our nation the Soviet Union has increased its assistance in terms of capital, technical materials, and construction equipment and by training cadres, and has always given us priority in foreign trade relations. Those victories were also results of the comradely, fraternal cooperation of the other member nations of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, of the special alliance that has developed more and more solidly among the three Indochinese countries, and of mutually beneficial economic cooperation with other nations. We sincerely thank the Soviet Union for that precious assistance.

We must fully realize the significance of those victories in order to enthusiastically and solidly advance. At the same time, it is necessary to fully realize the difficulties in order to be aware of them in advance and endeavor to do a better job during the coming period, in order to avoid hazy thinking which might give rise to demands which exceed the capabilities of the economy.

First of all, it is necessary to mention that the material-technical bases of our country's economy are still at a low level, and that for years to come energy, materials, and foreign exchange will be in rather short supply. Those difficulties cannot be fully overcome if we do not make all-out efforts to economize further in order to carry out industrialization, first of all concentrating appropriately on a number of heavy industry sectors which are capable of meeting the development needs of a comprehensive industry which includes a rich processing industry and a varied light industry.

As regards natural disasters we can only predict them to a certain degree and cannot yet control them. Experience has shown that for every favorable year there is a year with partial natural disasters, and every 3 to 5 years there are major natural disasters in many areas or throughout the nation (such as 1983 and 1984). We must take more active steps in order to be better prepared to cope with them.

The enemy still have many schemes to attack our country's revolution, especially the reactionaries within the Beijing ruling circles. Their schemes and ambitions toward our country have never changed. That is completely beyond our desires. We ardently desire to be left alone to develop our nation, but are determined never to lower our guard.

Finally, there were difficulties and deficiencies in management. We know that management is a new sphere, especially the management of an economy and a society with distinctive characteristics, and requires truly profound study and analysis. For several years now, especially since the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee (fourth term), we have begun to make a number of improvements in the management mechanism, and have concentrated on eliminating the evil of bureaucratic, subsidized administration and on criticizing loose organization and discipline and a deficient sense of responsibility and spirit of carrying out resolutions. Recently, applying the spirit of the party resolutions and state policies, the bases, localities, and sectors have engaged in many creative, dynamic activities and have brought about clear results, because they have on a daily basis wrestled with life and have every day had to deal with emergencies which arise in the actual situation. However, it must be realized that changing a management mechanism from a bureaucratic, subsidized mechanism to socialist accounting and commerce is a complicated process which must be dynamic, creative, and lively, but must also requires weighing and calculating in many regards.

Due to weaknesses in management we had deficiencies in many spheres, such as planning, production, distribution-circulation, the market, and prices, which created additional difficulties in the lives of wage earners, which should have become less. The weakness and deficiencies in the management mechanism have been pointed out in many resolutions of the party. Although they have been partly overcome, in general they have been corrected slowly and the evils of bureaucratic, subsidized administration, conservativethinking, and tardiness are still prevalent. Although significant changes have been made in rearranging and reorganizing production and circulation, we have only just begun. Planning has not yet been truly renovated and has not fulfilled its function well, so it has yet strongly brought into play the initiative, creativity, and rich capabilities of the localities, the sectors, especially the basic level. It has failed to foresee all of the difficulties and some balances are not sufficiently solid. Furthermore, in the execution phase there has been a lack of complete, effective measures. The amendment and supplementation of old policies which are no longer appropriate and the promulgation of new policies are still slow. The phenomena of working without taking into consideration effectiveness, not respecting the standards and norms, working dishonestly, working carelessly, and being very wasteful have not been struggled against or dealt with strictly and promptly. Manifestations of a lack of consciousness and discipline, partialism, and localism have not been fully overcome.

Worthy of concern is the fact that the organization and cadre tasks have undergone slow transformations, the weak, deficient organizations have not been promptly strengthened, and there has been tardiness in reorganizing and streamlining the apparatus and deploying cadres in the key sectors, localities,

and bases, so the requirements of improving management and building a new management mechanism have not been met, which has led to the slow, improper implementation of party resolutions.

Although much progress has been made in guidance and management by the Council of Ministers, they are still weak, a weakness that is manifested mainly in a lack of centralization, a lack of determination, failure to closely monitor and promptly recapitulate the new innovations and rich experiences of the localities and bases, and failure to do a good job of organizing study of the economic policies in order to promptly resolve the nation's pressing problems in the spirit of Resolution No 6.

Part Two

The Direction, Missions, and Goals of the 1985 Economic-Social Development Plan

Dear delegates to the National Assembly,

The year 1985 is the last year of the 1981-1985 five-year plan and a preparatory year for the 1986-1990 five-year plan. It must be a year with positive, strong transformations in the economic-social and security-national defense situations, which are now making demands that must be urgently met.

We must endeavor to attain the four economic-social goals and the principal norms of the Fifth Party Congress and gradually bring the economy into a stable situation. We must urgently promote such tasks in preparation of the 1986-1990 five-year plan as recapitulating the fulfillment of the 1981-1985 five-year plan, setting forth the long-range economic-social strategy, preparing to invest in capital construction, coordinating planning with the member nations of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, creating and implementing the new management structure to strongly promote the development of the national economy, and making good preparations with regard to organization and cadres.

The 1985 state plan must more fully embody the guiding thought and contents of the Fifth Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party and the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee.

-- The 1985 plan must continue to regard the agricultural production front as the foremost front and food production as the central concern. It must develop more strongly domestic consumer goods and export goods, while also strengthening the key industrial installations serving agriculture, the consumer goods industry, small industry, and handicrafts, to ensure the rational development of the industrial-agricultural structure, and enable industry to play an increasingly greater effect on promoting agriculture and the production of consumer goods and export goods.

-- It must regard the stabilization and improvement of the people's living conditions, especially those of the people in areas heavily affected by natural disasters, the people in border provinces, and the ethnic groups in the high-altitude areas, and significant progress toward improving the living conditions

of the armed forces, workers, and civil servants, as urgent requirements. At the same time, it is necessary to strive to increase accumulation in order to continue to build the material-technical bases of socialism.

-- It must express determination to essentially complete the mission of the socialist transformation of agriculture in Nam Bo (principally bringing most of the peasants into production collectives) and of private industry and commerce nationwide, with appropriate forms and paths of advance, and strengthening the socialist economic sector. In the socialist transformation work, it is necessary to firmly grasp the slogan "combine transformation with construction and make construction the goal."

-- It must do a better job of combining the economy with national defense, fulfilling the requirement of strengthening national defense and security, struggling effectively to defeat the enemy's many-sided war of destruction, especially on the economic front, strengthening the northern border provinces and districts in all regards, and being prepared to cope with all circumstances.

We must continue to improve the management mechanism by setting forth as soon as possible specific policies and measures to change over completely from bureaucratic, subsidized management to socialist economic accounting and socialist commerce, strongly bring into play the initiative and creativity of the echelons and sectors, especially at the basic level, while at the same time overcoming the situation of liberalism, disorganization, and indiscipline, and regarding productivity, quality, and efficiency as the foremost standards for evaluating production and commercial activities and management policies. Decisions must be made to distinguish clearly between the economic management and administration measures of the state organs at all levels and the commercial functions of the economic units.

In 1985 it is necessary to implement nationwide the policy of the state mastering the market, unify the management of grain, strategic materials, and the essential goods, eliminate the black market and speculation, and resolve fully and stably the urgent problems regarding salaries, prices, finances, and money.

In planning it is necessary to ensure realism and solidity on the basis of balancing planning with the existing material conditions and positively exploiting the four capabilities. We must go all-out to concentrate on the key goals, while achieving balanced development among the sectors, areas, and bases, and striving to achieve a higher rate of development and higher economic efficiency. If that is to be accomplished we must manifest a stronger sense of self-reliance, give rise to a strong revolutionary movement and a spirit of collective mastership among the working people, the cadres, the party members, the sectors, the localities, and the bases, mobilize the combined strength of the state and the people, encourage the bases, localities, and sectors to endeavor to exploit as well as possible the existing potential regarding labor, land, sectors and trades, expand economic cooperation and alliances, and step up exports and imports in order to ensure balance between the goals and measures.

Plans must be drafted in a spirit of exercising absolute economy and rapidly applying scientific-technical accomplishments. We must stress the numerical and quality norms, rapidly increase output, and increase investment effectiveness, labor productivity, and product quality.

The following are principal, urgent missions that must be fulfilled in 1985.

1. Promoting agricultural, forestry, and aquatic products production, along the lines of comprehensively developing agriculture.

The primary goals are promoting grain production (including rice and subsidiary good crops), endeavoring to increase output by 8.5 percent over 1984, meeting the needs of society as a whole on a stabilized basis, and increasing reserves. The principal direction is promoting intensive cultivation, increasing yields and the number of growing seasons, both paying attention to uniformity and concentrating on creating high-yield areas, and at the same time expanding the area and practicing intensive cultivation.

In addition to exploiting favorable conditions for promoting grain production in the south, especially the Mekong Delta, it is necessary to concentrate more on rapidly increasing grain output in the north, especially in the Red River Delta.

In addition to the measures regarding water conservancy, providing draft power, and providing good seed stock, it is necessary to pay special attention to applying technical advances in agriculture. Under the guidance of the standing committee of the Council of Ministers the central sectors and the localities must, by taking effective measures, promptly provide sufficient chemical fertilizer, insecticides, and the other materials essential for grain production, especially in the key rice and subsidiary good crop areas.

The decline in subsidiary food crop production must be rapidly overcome. In addition to encouraging the full use of land by interplanting and planting catch crops it is necessary to create concentrated subsidiary food crop areas to intensively cultivate corn and manioc to provide industrial raw materials and animal feed and meet the needs for materials for exporting, transporting, processing, storing, and marketing subsidiary food crops. On the basis of promoting grain production it is necessary to do a truly good job of mobilizing grain. The state must control nearly all of the commodity grain and implement the policy of the state unifying the management of and business in grain.

In 1985 it is necessary to rapidly develop industrial crops, especially short-term industrial crops, continue to plant rubber, coffee, tea, coconuts, and the other long-term crops, increase the industrial crop area by 24 percent over 1984 (with short-term crops increasing 32 percent and long-term crops increasing 12.6 percent), and implement the slogan "use the short-term to nourish the short term." The state organs are responsible for promptly informing the peasants of the production materials norms, state purchase prices, and the policy of in-kind bonuses for the management echelons with many commodity agricultural products to sell to the state.

With regard to animal husbandry, water buffaloes will increase by 4 percent over 1984, cattle will increase by 8 percent, and hogs will increase by 8 percent. Attention will be paid to the food belts of the municipalities, industrial zones, and northern border provinces.

With regard to forestry, we will closely combine forestry with agriculture, expand combined commerce, and restrict to the minimum the destruction of forests, the burning of forests, and the waste of forestry products. We must do a good job of carrying out the policy of assigning land and forest land to the management of cooperatives and the people, and effectively develop the state forests, combined with fixed cultivation and habitation. In 1985 we will plant 110,000 hectares of concentrated forests. Furthermore, we will campaign for the people to plant several hundred thousand hectares of trees to obtain lumber and firewood, special products trees, and rapidly growing trees to increase soil fertility and provide groundcover for denuded hillsides.

Wood exploitation will increase by 6 percent over 1984, but the plans and technical regulations must be correctly observed. The policy of centralizing the management of wood processing in the forestry sector must be rapidly implemented in order to create a source of capital for using forests to develop forests and meet the economy's needs for wood, wooden items, and the other forestry products.

With regard to aquatic products, we will expand the growing of aquatic products, especially shrimp for export, and develop the fish-raising area in the municipal belts and concentrated industrial zones. We will fully utilize and intensively cultivate the fish-raising areas in all regions. The water conservancy sector must do a good job of guiding production planning, supplying fingerlings and, along with the relevant sectors, draft policies and exploit the existing capabilities in each locality in order to supply foodstuffs on the spot. In 1985 the ocean fish output will increase by 4 percent over 1985 and aquatic products exports will increase 28 percent.

2. Industrial production.

Efforts must be made to enable industrial production to attain a higher level than in 1984.

The direction of production will be, first of all, to concentrate on the essential products and goods which serve life and production and invest appropriately in the coal, machinery, cement, and fertilizer sectors, sectors which directly serve agriculture and industries producing consumer goods and export goods: extensive application of technical advances, improving product quality, and economizing in the use of materials, expanding alliances to achieve the maximum exploitation of the local sources of raw materials, and fully utilizing the planned design capacities of the equipment of industrial and handicraft installations.

Efforts will be made to increase electricity output by 9 percent over 1984, which will still fall short of the needs. Therefore, it is necessary to seek all ways to reduce the ratio of electricity losses and economize in consumption

in order to increase electricity for the production bases. We will develop the hydroelectric capacity, fully utilize the sources of natural gas for electricity generation, rapidly develop small hydroelectric installations, generate electricity from methane gas, etc.

It is necessary to increase the output of coal, a source of energy of extremely great significance with regard to our nation's economy. We must overcome the serious deficiencies in the guidance and management of the Council of Ministers in order to restore, strengthen, and develop the coal sector, which has always been the nation's major energy sector, beginning in 1985. Efforts will be made to increase the coal output by 14 percent, with higher quality. A complete set of measures must be applied to resolve the difficulties in coal production, especially the improvement of production organization, the organization of management, providing the various kinds of imported materials, equipment, and spare parts, and improving the living conditions of the workers.

In order to ensure that rolled steel production increases by 33 percent over 1984 it is necessary to expand cooperation to create conditions for importing a number of essential materials and raw materials, while at the same time providing sufficient scrap steel and electricity for the steel mills.

With regard to machinery, the foremost missions are producing parts for and repairing machinery serving agriculture, electricity, coal, textiles, and communications-transportation, providing small and medium food processing equipment, and increasing the output of consumer machinery.

The production of phosphate fertilizer and insecticides will be stepped up. In 1985 the output of phosphate fertilizer will increase by 10 percent over 1984.

Furthermore, it is necessary to expand the production of soda and the various kinds of chemicals on medium and small scales, parts made of rubber, paint, welding rods, carbide, baking powder, etc., in order to reduce imports and meet the needs of the economic sectors.

In 1985 the production of construction materials must increase. As regards the Bim Son and Hoang Thach cement mills, it is necessary to resolve problems regarding production, bags, and transportation in order to mobilize the production capacity to the maximum. In 1985 cement production will increase by 12.7 percent over 1984.

We will accelerate the rate of construction of drilling wells to search and explore for gas and oil on the southern continental shelf. Construction will begin on projects to support the Vung Tau oil and gas industrial zone. The task of determining natural gas reserves in the Tien Hai area will be completed.

With regard to the consumer goods industry, emphasis will be on producing such principal goods as cloth, stationery, medicine, laundry soap, and export products, which are major sources of income for the state budget. At the same time, we will fully utilize the raw materials and capacities of local industry, small industry, and handicrafts to increase the production of consumer goods, in order to supply more essential consumer goods to the people.

In 1985 the output of cotton cloth and silk will increase 9 percent. Paper output will increase by 12 percent over 1984, thus meeting the need for writing paper for students. We must recover waste paper to provide part of the raw materials.

We will strongly develop the medium and small installations producing many kinds of sugar in order to satisfy the needs of each locality. In 1985 sugar output will increase 56 percent.

As regards the other consumer goods, the production of bicycle parts, electric fans, clocks, and sewing machines will be increased. We will expand the product line and improve the quality of wood items, earthenware items, porcelain, glass, rush, rattan, and bamboo goods, school supplies, labor equipment, and the other kinds of ordinary consumer goods.

3. Transportation and posts and telecommunications.

The volume of cargo transported in the nation will increase 7 percent. We must concentrate on ensuring transportation on the major routes and for the principal objectives, especially on the north-south route and in the northern border provinces. Priority will be given to the transportation of grain, fertilizer, POL, coal, cement, wood, and exports.

Transportation will be strengthened in order to do a better job of exploiting the existing transportation capacity and increase the productivity of facilities by 5 to 10 percent. Attention will be given to extensively developing nonmechanized transportation and there will be a policy to encourage it. Traffic order and safety will be restored on all routes and in the key transportation hubs. We will exercise full economizing, oppose the loss, theft, and waste of POL, and resolutely eliminate all negative phenomena in transportation and cargo handling and all inconveniences in the people's travel.

With regard to posts and telecommunications we will make good use of the posts and telecommunications network, with good quality and safety. We will complete the planning of a unified communications network, tie in the national communications network with the specialized communications networks of the sectors, and do a better job of serving a number of key sectors and areas.

We will ensure uninterrupted communications from the central level to the districts and towns along the northern border. In 1985 the value of posts and telecommunications services will increase by 19 percent over 1984.

4. Carrying out capital construction in a concentrated, effective manner.

In 1985 capital for investment in capital construction will be very limited, equal to only that of 1984, so we must invest in projects with the highest effectiveness. First of all, it is necessary to concentrate on agriculture, water conservancy, and forestry, including appropriate investment in the intensive cultivation of rice and subsidiary food crops, in the good care and exploitation of the existing rubber, coffee, and tea areas, and in developing short-term and long-term industrial crops.

In agriculture, priority will be given to investment in the consumer goods industry, including paying attention to completing and investing in-depth in the existing installations in order to increase the effectiveness of production, rapidly increase output, and meet consumer needs. In heavy industry, there will be appropriate investment in the sectors directly related to agriculture, light industry, the processing industry, and communications-transportation, especially in the key state projects of an urgent nature, in order to rapidly complete the transitional projects which are capable of being brought into production and are effective, and the key projects of the 1986-1990 five-year plan. We will resolutely terminate or delay the projects or project items which are not essential or which have been completed but cannot be brought into production.

The 1985 plan also intends to set aside some of the investment capital for investment in constructing housing in the municipalities, especially Hanoi, and the concentrated industrial zones. Emphasis will be on improving and repairing old houses and on building infrastructure projects and public service projects. Additional hospitals and schools will be built in the mountain-region provinces, in the Central Highlands provinces, in the Mekong Delta, and in other places by combining the capital of the state with that of the people.

5. Making the greatest efforts to rapidly increase exports and expand economic relations with foreign countries.

In 1985 the export index will increase by 11 percent over 1984, primarily in agricultural products, processed agricultural products, and maritime products. Sources of goods in the nation will be concentrated to meet international commitments and ensure the importing of the principal materials serving production and life.

In order to do a good job of fulfilling the export plan, a decisive matter is balancing materials and goods and taking steps to improve the quality of exports. There must be appropriate investment to create such main products as peanuts, soybeans, rubber, coffee, tea, coconuts, tobacco, maritime products, etc. All material conditions must be brought into balance and the interests of the producers and the production management and guidance and state purchasing echelons must be ensured. In addition, it is necessary to immediately amend the exchange rate and overcome the situation of the sectors and localities suffering bigger and bigger losses as they produce more and more.

In addition to rapidly increasing the volume of exports it is necessary to expand the tourist and service commercial activities and have a policy for rationally encouraging remittances from Vietnamese living abroad. We must study the expansion of appropriate, effective forms of economic cooperation with the nations of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and with Laos and Kampuchea. We must study the expansion of economic cooperation with and the obtaining of credit from other countries.

6. Endeavoring to create a significant transformation in the sphere of distribution and circulation.

In order to attain the number-one goal of stabilizing living conditions, in addition to promoting the development of production it is necessary to resolve all problems in the sphere of distribution and circulation.

A matter of foremost importance is that the state must control goods and money and manage the market and prices. That is a premise for improving salaries and stabilizing living conditions and is a focal point in the struggle against enemy sabotage and the struggle between the two paths on the economic front.

It is necessary to urgently transform industry and commerce and expand the socialist commercial network in order to control all aspects of wholesaling and most of the retail selling and services. The state unifies the management and commerce in grain and the essential industrial goods produced or contracted out by the state. It is necessary to strictly enforce regulations regarding the delivery of products to the state installations and mobilize between 80 and 90 percent of the commodity agricultural output.

The home trade sector must undergo a strong transformation to socialist commerce, strengthen its control of goods, ensure sufficient consumer goods for workers, civil servants, and the armed forces, and balance goods in each area in order to ensure state purchasing and expand commerce in widely sold consumer goods to serve the people's lives and stabilize the market.

It is estimated that in 1985 the amount of grain mobilized will increase by 24 percent over 1984. It is necessary to go all-out in economizing in consumption and reduce to the minimum the rate of depletion and loss in the transportation, rice milling, and storage phases, and apply strict discipline toward corruption and irresponsibility which results in damage to grain.

With regard to finance and money, there must be an outstanding transformation in rapidly increasing the sources of budgetary income and money, fully collect agricultural taxes, industrial and commercial taxes, and debts, meet the rational expenditure needs of the national economy, and endeavor to gradually reduce the budgetary deficit.

It is necessary to urgently draft state financial policies intended to correctly implement the economic accounting and socialist commerce systems, implement the right of local financial autonomy, encourage workers to work enthusiastically and with high productivity, quality, and effectiveness, and create the most favorable conditions for developing production and exports. The financial plan must serve to regulate incomes and ensure rational relationships among the various strata of the population and harmony among the three benefits.

The bank must eliminate the subsidy system and change over to a commercial accounting mechanism and rapidly increase the circulation rate of money. Steps must be taken to strongly develop the forms of credit and amend the interest rate on savings deposits and the maturity date of bonds. It must eliminate all excessive, complicated procedures when depositing and withdrawing in order to rapidly bring in cash from among the people.

With regard to prices, the problem that is posed is to achieve relative rationality by means of new prices which are appropriate to our country's economic-social situation, in order to gradually achieve stability. Until there is a plan for adjusting prices, the sectors, echelons and production-commercial bases must strictly observe state price discipline and strictly forbid taking advantage of price disparities to make illegal profits. The price organs at all levels must base themselves closely on the actual situation and promptly resolve problems regarding state purchasing and product marketing of the bases, echelons, and sectors in each area.

On the basis of developing production and the above-mentioned general measures, in 1985 we will make progress toward stabilizing the people's living standards, especially those of the armed forces and salary earners.

With regard to food, in 1985 the people's food consumption will be more stable than in 1984. However, difficulties are still being encountered in the state sector. We must actively purchase foodcrops, do a good job of organizing the transportation, milling, and distribution phases, ensure the regular supplying of grain in correct accordance with quantity and quality standards, supply the rationed goods on time, and endeavor to sell additional meat, fish, eggs, soybean cakes, etc., to workers and civil servants at stabilized retail prices.

With regard to clothing, we will ensure that it is supplied to workers, civil servants, and people in the mountain region, the Central Highlands, and in some areas which lack cloth.

It is estimated that some consumer goods sold to the people will increase by 20 to 30 percent. The mountain region and Central Highlands provinces will receive priority in distribution. Furthermore, such ordinary goods as household goods, earthenware and porcelain, glass, wood items, school supplies, etc., may be sold on an unrationed basis.

With regard to housing, the area of new construction in 1985 will increase by about 3 percent over 1984. In addition to new construction, in which Hanoi will receive priority, capital will be set aside to improve and repair old housing and to provide complete public projects, such as day-care centers, stores, clinics, etc. Additional construction materials will be sold to the people. It is estimated that the amount of cement sold to the people in the Mekong Delta to build houses will increase 20 percent.

With regard to travel, it is necessary to organize more convenient travel for the people, especially by improving the quality of service to passengers.

With regard to salaries, the Council of Ministers is carrying out studies in order to improve them in 1985, and regards that as not only an urgent requirement regarding the lives of salary earners but also an important element in promoting production and stabilizing the economic-social situation in general. The improvement of salaries must be accompanied by controlling goods and money, managing the market and prices, opposing speculation and price rising, and ensuring the real value of salaries.

7. Population and labor.

We will endeavor to reduce the rate of population increase to 1.9 percent in 1985 and promote the family planning campaign.

We will continue to implement the policy of redistributing labor and population in the provinces and districts, while at the same time shifting labor and population to places in Nam Bo which have a shortage of labor and population, and to the Central Highlands to develop the large specialized industrial crop and forestry areas. The providing of employment must primarily be the responsibility of the districts, in order to both provide employment locally and send workers to the new economic zones and fully utilize the capabilities of the land, the sectors, and the trades, which are still very great. In 1985 the number of workers sent to the new economic zones will increase by at least 6 percent. We will endeavor to implement the resolutions of the Council of Ministers regarding economic-social development in the northern provinces and in the Central Highlands. Efforts will be made to increase the labor productivity of state industry by 6 percent over 1985, to increase the productivity of the construction sector by 8 percent, and to increase transportation productivity by 5 percent. With regard to the administrative organs, it is necessary to resolutely streamline their apparatus, reduce their staffs, and control their salary funds.

8. Promoting science and technology.

Science and technology must concentrate on serving effectively and with greater effectiveness the attainment of the economic-social goals and enable science and technology to truly become an indispensable factor in production and life and an internal content of the economic-social plans.

A plan must be drafted regarding the broad, rapid application of scientific accomplishments and technical advances, especially the topics that have been concluded, to production and life, and effectively carry out the scientific research programs.

Special attention will be paid to standardizing measurements and products quality control.

The system of research institutes will be reorganized along the lines of concentrating on the key state programs and tying them in with the production bases in order to directly resolve the problems posed by production and life.

We will step up geological exploration, basic studies, and forecasting to serve the drafting of economic-social development plans for the 1986-1990 period and future years.

9. Education, training, culture, information, and the public health-social work.

With regard to education and training, we will continue to carry out the program to reform education and improve the quality of instruction and study in the schools and classrooms.

We must strengthen the existing nursery schools and provide additional material bases and equipment for the schools and classes, and must train and supplement high-quality instructors for the nursery schools.

With regard to the general schools, we will stress political-moral education and vocational education, and reduce the failure and drop-out rates. In the 1985-1986 academic year the number of general school students will increase by 2 percent over the previous academic year.

We must strongly develop the supplementary education movement and apply appropriate forms of study to eliminate illiteracy, especially in the provinces in the northern mountain region, the Central Highlands, and the Mekong Delta.

We must complete the reorganization of colleges, specialized middle schools, and vocational schools, and strengthen the training facilities of the education sector. Attention will be paid to training cadres for the public health, education, agriculture, and forestry sectors and for the provinces in the mountain region, the Central Highlands, and the Mekong Delta. In 1985 the number of newly enrolled students will increase by 8 percent over 1984, with technical workers increasing 14 percent. Vocational classes will be expanded in the districts and cities in the form of "the state and the people working together" to enroll unemployed youths and develop the sectors and trades in the urban and rural areas.

With regard to culture and information, the culture, art, and information work must disseminate and propagandize the lines and policies of the Party and the plans of the state, and enter deeply into the mass movement and the lives of the people. It must manifest a high degree of combativeness, be oriented toward serving the great enterprise of socialist transformation and construction and national defense, serve the struggle between the two paths, carry out the three revolutions, and maintain our people's fine traditions. It must create a civilized, wholesome, frugal way of life, struggle against enslaving, reactionary, decadent culture, and eliminate superstition and the social evils. We must promptly smash the reactionary arguments of the enemy on the cultural-ideological front and struggle against the negative phenomena in society. We must rapidly develop district cultural houses, wired broadcasting installations, and mobile information and movie projection units. The total number of newspaper pages printed will increase by 5 percent over 1984 and textbooks will increase by 14 percent.

The people will be encouraged to maintain environmental sanitation, promptly prevent epidemics, and actively prevent occupational diseases among workers. We will rectify medical treatment and examinations in the hospitals, clinics, and public health stations, and put that work on the right track. We will improve the quality of hospital bed use, and especially the quality of service to patients. We will unify the management of pharmaceuticals, increase the production of medicines, ensure ordinary medicines for the people, and increase the amount of medicine provided the treatment facilities.

The day-care centers will be strengthened and their quality improved. In 1985 the number of children cared for by the day-care centers will increase by 3.2 percent over 1984.

Part Three

Some Principal Measures to Victoriously Fulfill the 1985 Economic-Social Development Plan

The 1985 plan was drafted in a situation of grain, energy, foreign exchange, and many other kinds of materials not being in balance with the demands of production and life, of possible complicated changes in the weather, and of the enemy continuing to cause considerable difficulties for us. That requires each sector, locality, and base to manifest a spirit of collective mastery and self-reliance, to develop the advantages and overcome the difficulties, to exploit all capabilities, and to endeavor to attain and surpass the economic-social goals that have been set.

In the immediate future we must concentrate on doing a good job of implementing the following principal measures:

1. Truly renovating planning and fully exploiting the four sources of capabilities.

The 1985 state plan must fulfill many urgent requirements at a time when material conditions are still very limited. Therefore the sectors, localities, and bases must continue to exploit the sources of capabilities to maintain and increase the level of plan balancing in order to do a better job of fulfilling the economic and social needs. Under the light of the sixth and seventh plenums of the Party Central Committee, planning must undergo a true transformation, the basic content of which is fully exploiting the four sources of capabilities and fully utilizing the strengths of the sectors and echelons. Plans must be synthesized from the bottom up and truly be the crystallization of the collective intelligence of the leadership organs of the sectors and echelons, and must become the principal tools of the management process. Plans must truly be effective tools in struggling to eliminate the bureaucratic, subsidizing administrative mechanism, and oppose manifestations of liberalism, individualism, and partialism on the basis of ensuring unified management of the central echelon.

In the present situation of our nation, plan management has a very great significance. That is a process of inspecting, controlling, supplementing, and adjusting plans, and is also a process of closely monitoring the basic level, exploiting the new sources of capabilities, discovering new working methods, and recapitulating the new innovations in order to promptly bring into play the good experiences and correct the distortions, and to correct the distortions, with the goal of implementing plans more solidly and effectively.

2. Urgently amend and promulgate a number of management policies and systems.

This is an important measure intended to create conditions for the sectors and echelons to truly adopt accounting and socialist commerce and to quickly eliminate the bureaucratic, subsidizing administrative mechanism.

The ministries and localities must urgently review all policies and systems in order to promptly recommend their supplementation and the amendment of inappropriate matters, while at the same time urgently promulgating a number of new policies within the sphere of their authority.

The amendment, supplementation, and promulgation of policies must truly ensure the expansion of the right of localities and bases to take the initiative and be creative and dynamic, while at the same time ensuring the centralized, unified management and coordination of the central echelon on a nationwide scale.

In the immediate future it is necessary to concentrate on studying and promulgating a number of policies relevant to bringing into play the right of the localities and bases to take the initiative, encourage the bases to work efficiently, study the policies relevant to regulating income in the process of distributing and redistributing national income by such means as taxes, prices, salaries, etc., in order to stimulate production, increase labor productivity, increase the budgetary income, and harmoniously combine the interests of society, the collective, and the workers, and of the central, local, and basic levels. By amending and supplementing policies we will gradually create a new mechanism which have the effect of resolving problems, exploiting the strengths of land and labor, giving rise to new, much more efficient and economical working methods, and increase the sources of income, including the cash floating around the market, thereby ensuring that the plans are supplemented and more solidly balanced.

3. Promptly apply the technical advances, fully and strictly practice economy, and oppose corruption, waste, and negative manifestations in society.

We will promote the movement to bring innovations into play and apply technical advances to economize in the use of materials in production and resolutely seek all ways to restore the rational economic-technical norms of past years. At the same time, we will adjust, supplement, and draft a number of new, more progressive norms in order to increase productivity, quality, and effectiveness in production. Special attention will be paid to technical advances that have been affirmed to be more productive, such as new varieties in agriculture and the various kinds of replacement raw materials to reduce imports.

Economizing is a national policy that not only has a great significance with regard to exploiting the potential of the economy but is also a quality and virtue of socialist man. Therefore there must be specific policies and measures to make it a mass movement, create broad public opinion against waste, and create a true transformation in the spheres of production and distribution as well as in social activity and life, especially economizing with regard to grain, energy, raw materials, materials, and administrative expenses. There must be appropriate policies to encourage economizing, but there must also be strict discipline toward corruption and waste. The governmental from the central level down to the basic level must strengthen their leadership of the struggle against negativism in social life, develop the positive elements and a pure, frugal, simple, civilized way of life, and oppose the extravagant way of life of only knowing how to pursue money.

4. Rapidly improve the organization and cadre work.

In 1985 there must be a truly significant transformation in the organization and cadre work. We must review the apparatus and cadres in the light of results in carrying out the policies of the state and the resolutions of the party, and in the light of the productivity, quality, and efficiency standards. We must resolutely streamline the apparatus of the echelons, improve working methods, and adjust the functions of the sectors and carry out the decentralization of management so that it can be appropriate to the new situation and requirements of the management mechanism. The organization and cadre work must be intended to rapidly create a new management mechanism with a streamlined, efficient apparatus, with a rational division of labor and decentralization and with cadres who are dynamic, capable, and creative, dare to think and do, and dare accept responsibility for the common benefit of the nation.

There must be a new way of looking at things in order to uncover and correctly evaluate the ability and quality of cadres, urgently train cadres who are skilled in management and socialist commerce, boldly promote cadres who have been put to the test and have ways of thinking and working which are appropriate to the new mechanism, and resolutely replace leadership and management cadres who are conservative, incapable, and of poor moral quality.

5. Launch a mass revolutionary movement. Promote socialist emulation.

The fulfillment of the 1985 state plan demands that all localities, especially at the basic level, create an extensive mass movement for all places and all echelons to be enthusiastic in labor and production and oppose corruption, waste, and negative phenomena in society. If that is to be accomplished we must create a revolutionary motive force on the basis of appropriate material incentives and tie in responsibility with rights and obligations with benefits, accompanied by strengthening education regarding socialist consciousness, thereby bringing into play the positiveness, dynamism, and creativity of workers, cadres, and personnel in the state apparatus. It is important that we quickly promulgate policies in order to codify "the mechanism of the party leading, the working people serving as the masters, and the state managing," ensure the collective mastership right of the laboring people, and fully implementing the four systems: the responsibility system, the discipline system, the public property protection system, and the system of serving the people. We must clearly stipulate the responsibility of each person, sector, and echelon and have just rewards and punishments, especially with regard to the cadres in charge.

The roles played by the trade union and youth mass organizations, the Women's Federation, and the Peasants' Association must be developed so that they can be truly representative of the collective mastership right of the masses in the revolutionary action programs. Each subward, precinct, and district must do a better job of organizing movements for the working people to directly manage all aspects of social life.

We must organize extensive socialist emulation movements among the various strata of the people in all sectors, localities, and bases. The sector heads and the people's committee chairmen at all levels must be concerned with guiding the movement and coordinate closely with the people's organizations to attain real economic effectiveness.

Along with the political-ideological education work it is necessary to pay attention to resolving difficulties in the people's lives. The revolutionary movement of the masses must be maintained by continuing to perfect the economic management mechanism and arousing the dynamism and creativity of millions of people.

Delegates to the National Assembly,

There are solid premises for fulfilling the 1985 plan: the resolutions of the sixth and seventh plenums of the Party Central Committee and the mass movement in the localities and bases, with new, dynamic, and creative forms, which have created a clear status of advance.

Under the leadership of the Vietnam Communist Party, led by our beloved General Secretary Le Duan, with a spirit of self-reliance and bringing into play the strength of the collective mastership system, and with the spirit of socialist international solidarity of the fraternal socialist countries and the friendship of the other countries, we are confident that the 1985 economic-social development plan will be victoriously fulfilled, which will create good prospects for the 1986-1990 five-year plan and plans for future years. Our enterprise of building socialism and defending our beloved homeland is certain to develop more solidly and strongly.

Looking forward to 1985, a year with many major anniversaries, we are determined to manifest our people's strong vital force and creative talent in the form of real results.

I wish the delegates to the National Assembly good health.

5616
CSO: 4209/171

AGRICULTURE

RADIO REPORTS PROGRESS IN RICE PLANTING

BK041012 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] A prolonged cold spell has slowed down the planting of the winter-spring crop. Nonetheless, as of 25 January the northern provinces had plowed 945,291 hectares--equal to 96.4 percent of the area tilled during the same period last year--and had grown more than 100,000 hectares of 5th-month spring rice seedlings.

The cold snap was long but not severe, and most localities had planted rice seedlings at high density and had actively applied measures to protect rice seedlings had been lost, or just 10 percent of the area lost during the corresponding period in the previous year. If the weather develops normally, there will be sufficient rice seedlings for transplanting of the entire 5th-month crop area. The 5th-month spring rice seedlings are growing satisfactorily and ready for transplantation. Meanwhile, irrigation of the fields in preparation for harrowing has remained slow. According to the Ministry of Water Conservancy, as of 30 January, only 526,000 hectares had been watered, or just over 60 percent of the target. A number of provinces have managed to water large areas, including Ha Nam Ninh with 94,000 hectares, Nghe Tinh with 85,000 hectares, and Thai Binh with 70,000 hectares, or 60-70 percent of their cropland. Meanwhile, Hai Hung and Ha Bac Provinces have watered only 25-30 percent of their land.

A present imperative task of all localities is to quickly water the fields and promptly prepare the soil so as to grow rice on schedule and to prevent rice seedlings from becoming overripe. The ministries of power, water conservancy, and agriculture should work in close coordination and work out plans to supply power to various localities on a priority basis in support of their soil preparation efforts. The power sector should promptly triple its power supply to the agricultural sector. At the same time, it must coordinate with the Ministry of Water Conservancy to ensure round-the-clock power supply to the main pumping stations and key areas. In other localities, the 20-hour-a-day power supply system must be maintained. On this basis, various localities are making the most of all existing means and mobilizing all manpower to prepare the soil. They are closely guiding each grassroots establishment in carrying out this task, striving to complete soil preparation by 28 February, thereby preventing a situation wherein rice seedlings have to wait for transplantation.

According to the General Statistics Department, as of 25 January the southern provinces had planted 624,405 hectares of winter-spring rice, an increase of 15.8 percent over the same period last year. The Mekong Rice Delta provinces in particular have grown 440,000 hectares, up to 80,000 hectares compared to the planned target, only Tien Giang Province has exceeded the area norm by 2.2 percent.

The southern winter-spring rice is developing satisfactorily, but nearly 90,000 hectares have been affected by harmful insects and diseases, 30,000 hectares more than the same period last year. Most of the affected area are in Tien Giang, An Giang, and Dong Thap Provinces. In the northern provinces, more than 7,300 hectares of 5th-month spring rice seedlings have been attacked by harmful insects and diseases. Drawing on their experience in pest control, the localities concerned are concentrating all means and manpower available on saving rice plants.

CSO: 4209/209

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

EXPANDED COFFEE ACREAGE--Hanoi, 6 Feb (VNA)--From 1982 to 1984 the Vietnam Union of Joint Coffee Ventures with Foreign Countries under the Ministry of Agriculture put more than 9,000 hectares under coffee of which 3,830 hectares were grown in 1984, double the 1983 figure. The Vietnam-USSR joint enterprise alone planted 1,510 hectares in 1984, 310 hectares more than planned. The Vietnam-German Democratic Republic joint enterprise has achieved its quotas 42 successive years. It plans to put 5,000 hectares under coffee from now to 1987 in order to meet the quota under an agreement between the two countries. The Vietnam-Bulgaria and the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia joint enterprises have also made satisfactory progress in their ventures. During the past 2 years, the countries which are undertaking joint coffee planting with Vietnam have supplied it with tens of thousands of tons of equipment and materials, including machinery, trucks, fertilizers and insecticide. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT 6 Feb 85 OW]

CSO: 4200/499

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

HOA BINH HYDROPOWER PLANT--Hanoi, 6 Feb (VNA)--The discharge tunnel No 1 of the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Power Project in the Province of Ha Son Binh southwest of here was finished yesterday morning, 6 days ahead of schedule. One of the important works of this power project, the tunnel measures 683 metres in length and from 12 to 13.5 metres in diameter. The job was finished after 750 days and nights of joint efforts by Vietnamese workers and Soviet specialists. The digging of the discharge tunnel No 2 has progressed to 84 metres of the outlet. It is expected to be finished before March. Construction of the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Power Plant Project was started in 1979. The plant's designed total output is 1,920 mw. Its first generator group of 240 mw is expected to start operation by 1987. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0728 GMT 6 Feb 85 OW]

NEW ORE DISCOVERY REPORTED (VNA)--Recently, Geologic Group No 303 (Geologic Inter-Group No 3) has discovered two additional veins of pyrite with large reserves and with sulfur content from 26 to 33 percent near the mine being exploited in Thanh Son District (Vinh Phu). Pyrite ore is one of the main ingredients to produce phosphate fertilizer used in agriculture. In their geological survey, Geologic Group No 303 has determined the pyrite reserves which assured a long term exploitation. In the survey process, the group boldly used progressive drilling techniques, raising its output from 364 to over 800 meters per month, while production norms were only 100 meters per month. The quality of drilling bits met technical requirements. In only 3 past months, the group has saved material supplies, gasoline and oil worth nearly 300,000 dong and, by lowering the cost of drilling per meter and shortening survey time, saved 500,000 dong for the government. [Text] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Dec 84 p 1] 9458

CSO: 4209/141

LIGHT INDUSTRY

INCREASE IN CEMENT PRODUCTION REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Dec 84 p 1

[Article: "Federation of Cement Enterprises Produces Over 1 Million Tons of Cement, an Increase of 41.6 Percent Compared with the Same Period Last Year"]

[Text] As of the end of November, plants of the federation of cement enterprises (under the Ministry of Construction) has produced over 1 million tons of cement, reaching 86.8 percent of the annual plan. The two cement plants of Ha Tien and Bim Son reached from 88 to 93 percent, bringing the total federation's output to an increase of 41.6 percent compared with the same period last year.

In terms of cement use, much progress has been made. As of the end of November, the amount of cement used taken out of the plants totaled 998,700 tons and the amount still stored in production warehouses was insignificant.

The hauling of cement to the south from the areas of Hoang Thach and Hai Phong in November is clearly on the rise. The Material Supplies and Equipment Supply Company Number 3 (Ministry of Construction) and Hai Phong Containers Company (Ministry of Transportation) transported to the south over 30,000 tons of cement, equaling one-third of the total amount of cement transported to the south in the first 9 months of the year. The Cement Transportation, Material Supplies and Equipment Company (of the federation of cement enterprises) concentrated its efforts on assisting the weaker elements, seeking sources of supply, reinforcing the transportation system, and ascertaining that enough coal was stored for the plants.

9458

CSO: 4209/141

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

UNIVERSITY MILITARY INSTRUCTION EMPHASIZES CHEMICAL DEFENSE

Hanoi DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP in Vietnamese Nov 84 pp 15-18, 24

[Article by Captain Chu Van Nguyen, Instructor Cadre; and Lt. Col. Hoang The Lam, Director of the Military Department: "Military Education in Hanoi University"*]

[Text] Although a military curriculum has existed in the colleges of our country since 1961, it is still extremely new compared with the other courses. Consequently, many difficulties are still encountered in military teaching and study in the colleges. The problem of raising the quality of military teaching and study is an extremely complex one demanding a great deal in the study of a training plan program, establishing a material and technical base for training and daily activities, etc. It also demands that the military instructor make extraordinary efforts and mature in every aspect before the requirements of the new mission can be answered. At the same time, the student himself must have a proper realization of the role and importance of this military curriculum.

I. Firmly Grasp Characteristics of Teaching Objectives

An important factor in raising the quality of military training is to organize a training process with both a scientific and a revolutionary nature, both consistent with the objectives and the specific and actual conditions, and both firmly and strictly assuring that after the training process, the objectives will have sufficient standards and the necessary capabilities as defined by the training goal. Like a commander who must have a firm grasp of the operations objective before making his combat determinations, the military instructor must have a firm grasp of the teaching objective before he teaches. While engaged in military study at the present time, the students have the following characteristics:

1. High Political Quality:

During all phases of military study, the classes all have student party chapters (or party cells) and youth union chapters. A number of the students are soldiers or public security personnel on temporary duty and the others are discharged soldiers or cadres. All the students have grown up under the roof of socialism with high political qualities and a concept of responsibility for the obligations of a citizen and a student.

* Presented at the Conference of College Military Department Directors in September 1984.

2. In age: the majority of the students are still young (17 to 25 years old) and therefore have a thirst for understanding the new with a fondness for debating, studying and delving into proof of the nature and origin of problems. Thus, if the lesson is clear and the reasoning is firm with specific examples of proof of a persuasive nature, the students will easily accept and become infatuated with study.

On the other hand, the students at this age also easily accept the bad and rapidly respond to every erroneous, careless or nonpersuasive statement or viewpoint with words or actions lacking in judgement. Therefore, educational methods which are dull and wanting, lesson themes which are inferior and illogical and lesson preparation which is not thorough may easily lead to negative occurrences during school hours.

3. Military Standards, Knowledge of Students Not Uniform

Because the students are of many different ages and are studying many extremely different sectors (in our school, there are five social science courses and five natural science courses), the lessons must be consistent with the standards of a majority of the students in one class, and at the same time must develop the strong aspects of those students who have served in the army or who are studying sectors closely related to the lesson theme.

For example, political instruction must develop the strong points of the students in the social science classes (such as philosophy, history, literature, economics, etc.), and instruction in infantry techniques and tactics must develop the role of the students who have served in the army. In the instruction on military chemistry, students in the chemistry and biology courses will have many more advantages.

4. Importance of Military Curriculum Not Yet Fully Recognized:

Military training has special qualities differing from other curriculums, especially when conducted in a university and not a military school and under peacetime conditions. Consequently, the students may easily exhibit occurrences of neglect or unconcern in military study or may fear hardship in training. On the other hand, military training in the colleges (including the training of reserve officers) has recently undergone truly great changes and has gradually become procedure during the past few years, especially since the military courses were established. Experience in every aspect from the command, program and plan organization to the management, teaching, etc. steps has been all too little. Because a number of students still have the erroneous perception that military study is not their major and will not be needed after they graduate, they only engage in sketchy and inadequate study. This leads to negative indications such as: truancy, abandoning study, not listening to the instruction during school hours and unwillingness to be reminded of training in deportment, behavior, military living habits, etc. but when inspection dates approach, engaging in last minute cramming to pass but immediately afterwards forgetting what has just been studied. There are even some who seek means to request grade increases or subjectively study the theoretical portion but shirk the practical training, are overwhelmed only when inspected, are unskilled or

make mistakes and are unable to accomplish the task. They have not yet recognized that military study is total training in all the military sciences, knowledge, skills, combat abilities and fine qualities of the soldier, and all the virtues assisting in building the new socialist man with a spirit of collective ownership, patriotism, love of socialism, wholehearted socialist construction and combat readiness to protect the fatherland with a concept of disciplined organization, the military way of life, and rapid, urgent and scientific work habits.

5. Student Messing, Berthing and Daily Activities Still Liberal, Arbitrary and Untidy

Used to a liberal and arbitrary way of life, the students upon entering school feel restricted. Therefore, they must be resolutely educated and trained in a military way of life from the very beginning. In every location and at all times, the cadres and instructors are responsible for participating in student training, not allowing them to become dependent.

6. Material Base Still Lacking

From the living quarters and working spaces of the instructors and the messing and berthing arrangements for the students when gathered for training, etc. to the teaching aids, weapons and equipment used in training, there are still a great many shortages despite the extremely enthusiastic and great assistance of the party committee, school board and Chemical Command which, when compared with requirements, is still insufficient.

II. Problems Requiring Attention in Military Training

It is possible from the characteristics above to recognize that the military training of students with the methods used to train soldiers in the army is inconsistent. Conversely, if military subjects are taught like other subjects in the university, it is also impossible to attain results such as those defined by the training objectives. Consequently, it is necessary to find methods consistent with the students but still maintaining the principles of military education in general.

From the military teaching practice of Hanoi University, we wish to touch upon the following specific problems requiring attention in military training:

1. Military training in colleges not only demands the educational arts but also the skilled management organization and practical command abilities of the military instructors.

The instructor not only teaches the students basic military knowledge (granted that this is important) but also the essential goal of scientific conclusion that the students be able to acquire the skills and combat capabilities of a soldier and the abilities of a commander. Consequently, the proper level of attention must be given to training in the military way of life, training in the style, actions and practice of using weapons and military equipment, and training in combat action practice and combat command. When students have a

firm grasp of marksmanship theory, clearly understand the basic sight picture and have a grasp of the weapon's structure and operating principles but fail to qualify during live fire, they have clearly been unwilling to train regularly or have failed to follow study orders, believing that the subject is simple and only requires remembering the various steps. However, when they are actually assigned to command of a unit, they are confused and don't know how to act.

2. Firmly Grasp Objective Characteristics, Develop Organization Strength

To attain high teaching quality, the instructor must develop the leadership strength of the student party chapter such as understanding the immediate use of cadres and party members in the class to participate in the management framework when engaged in military study. While teaching, every instructor must also rely on these core personnel to maintain class discipline and to establish an enthusiastic study emulation movement. They must also mobilize and use the inherent military knowledge of students who have served in the army in the study process in class as well as at home. For the small number of students who are deficient, backward or conceited, special concern must be given to isolation and simultaneous active preventative methods which are delicate, polite and extremely gentle but also extremely resolute while firmly coordinating education and persuasion with management and administrative handling.

For example: When violations of study regulations have occurred, we have organized sessions at the primary (class) squad and platoon level for review by the students and assisting opinions from the collective while the management instructors meet with those students so they may clearly realize and correct their shortcomings. Cases of serious violations, where no changes are made or of repeat offenses are appropriately handled by our course.

To instill a spirit of conscientiousness, self-respect and encouragement in the students, instructors must also have a mass viewpoint and develop a democratic spirit in teaching and study. The students must be assisted in recognizing that conscientious and active study in itself is their primary responsibility and an expression of their self-respect and concept of collective ownership. If he understands the proper level of encouragement coordinated with good ideological education, the instructor will stimulate the self-respect and conscientiousness of the students and cause them to develop their individual capabilities in study and training to a high degree. This will lead to an enthusiastic emulation movement within the training unit.

Conversely, if the students are neglected, snapped at, insultingly abused or even personally assaulted, actions with them will cause their self-esteem to gradually reveal previously unestimated negative effects.

3. Lessons Must Have an Ideological and Systematic Nature Closely Coordinated with Combat Reality

With their status as individuals teaching the military knowledge of the party, military instructors must constantly:

Use the political and military policies, operational supervisory and ideological guidelines, combat supervision experience and operational practice of the

party as a guideline in the process of military teaching and training preparation and practice. In every lesson, the student must be caused to firmly grasp the supervision ideology, objective and importance of required subjects. Formulate firmly arranged lessons in which the immediate theme serves as a basis for the theme to follow and in which the theme to follow is closely connected with and illuminates the previous theme. Because study is to achieve victorious combat, it must originate from the operational objectives, the people of the country and Vietnamese strike methods in order that the teaching is closely coordinated with combat reality and with combat requirements on the self-defense field. Because the training is hypothetical, the student must be caused to have an approximately true concept before results can be attained.

4. Lessons Must Have a Scientific and Persuasive Nature

One of the many causes for the students not being truly fond of military study is that lessons do not have a scientific nature or persuasive attraction. As analyzed above, the students are highly knowledgeable and are also at the young age of thirsting for understanding and seeking the new; on the other hand, the college environment also creates habits of studying and preferring scientific activities and they easily accept subjects which are scientifically presented, firmly reasoned and clearly proven. However, if study sessions are long, monotonous, dull, and slanted toward the instructor talking and the students listening and taking notes, they will quickly tire and depress the students.

In order for lessons to be persuasive, we believe the following points must receive attention:

a. Training organization must be consistent with objective reality, primarily consistent with perception and acceptance capabilities under specific circumstances, consistent with lesson objectives and requirements, and consistent with the physiological and psychological needs of the students.

At the present time, we are applying dual purpose training methods and are using methods of practice with composite subjects. Their strong point is that they are both consistent with the characteristics of military subjects and with the physiological and psychological characteristics of the students. Training by this method also assures sufficient time for study review and for combining study with practice, avoids occurrences of some studying and some resting, and increases the actual study time of the students. Coordinating training between the various themes and subjects both assures close proximity to combat reality and an effect of consolidating knowledge and constant review of the subjects studied.

Before, marksmanship training dragged along with everyone taking turns while the others waited for their turn until the sessions became dull and not much actual training time was accomplished. Now, when a platoon is organized to practice fire, we divide it into several detachments: one group engaged in practice firing, one throwing hand grenades, one digging fortifications, etc. with the subjects changed later under the unified command of the instructor.

Or when training with decontamination equipment, we also divide the students into many small groups, each practicing with a different type of equipment, and

then alternating. At the same time, the instructors also give attention to training the students in the use of preventative equipment because they must have such equipment when engaged in decontamination (skin protection clothing and gas masks).

While engaged in infantry squad or platoon defensive tactics training, besides normal conditions, situations may occur in which the enemy uses tear gas (CS smoke) in order for the students to practice the handling and use of chemical defense equipment under combat conditions and learn the use of all applicable defensive methods such as towels soaked with soapy water, etc.

In this manner, the constantly changing and attractive study themes will keep the students interested and on the other hand, because they will be able to actively think and constantly change the activity conditions of their bodies, the conditions of fatigue, listlessness and delay no longer exist. Moreover, there are presently not sufficient weapons and equipment of all types for each individual to use. There is also more actual training time for the students than under the old methods and they have the conditions for study review and constant training in the subjects they have studied.

b. A realistic research and activity nature must be introduced to every step of the training process.

Throughout the military training process, every multifaceted form of college education must be fully utilized. The students must be allowed to truly participate in the specific lesson activities through forms of: discussion, experimenting and seeking understanding through the study of diagrams, sand tables, models, specimens, pictures, etc. and on the actual ground. In this manner, the student will have confidence in his own abilities after grasping the principles and practicing the skills, and after study, will surely be victorious when they are applied to combat.

For example, maps with fixed symbols were previously used in the tactics instruction which was therefore extremely limited. We now use maps with military symbols pasted on movable magnets. Consequently, much time and effort are saved for the instructor in teaching. Moreover, the students have the conditions for contributing direct opinions in formulating tactical plans or handling any situation which may occur. At the same time, it is possible to vividly see the progressive changes of a battle on the map. Since this method of study was introduced, many students have grown extremely fond of rising to present their own methods of attack. Study sessions have become enthusiastic and interesting. The instructor need only call for ideas or guide opinions in keeping with tactical principles and combat realities. Finally, the good ideas are summarized and the best method of attack is established.

Or, when teaching subjects dealing with the chemical service, we have conducted experiments which although simple have persuaded the students that even if they have little knowledge about chemicals, they can still easily absorb that knowledge. In experiments with live animals (rabbits and white mice), the students are able to immediately recognize the harmful effects of military toxicants and the contamination symptoms on a live body. On the other hand, they are able

also to clearly see the toxicant filtering effect of the MO-4 gas mask contamination canister (in the preventative equipment course) when animals breathing through the canister have no symptoms while other control group animals suffer contamination symptoms and die. The experiment also proves the possibilities for effective emergency aid to the victim if such aid is prompt and correctly administered (in the decontamination, disinfection and emergency aid course). Thus, one experiment simultaneously achieves several objectives and serves several different subjects. The student is able to directly observe changes in the living animals which creates an extremely clear and memorable impression. We also train a few capable students (usually from the chemical or biology courses) so they may also participate in the experiments, thereby further increasing the persuasive nature and building the confidence of the students.

c. Training must have intuitive and vivid aids:

In order for the instruction to be vivid and profound, we seek every means for the student to directly observe, examine and study specific models of the subject being studied. It is possible to use pictures, films, photographs, diagrams, models, model units, experiments, actual equipment, etc. These things may be requisitioned or ordered but most importantly and primarily must be self-acquired or self-constructed by the students. This is advantageous in many aspects: simultaneously assuring the quality of study sessions, creating a mouth speaks-hands do style, thirst for research and thoughts about improvement among the instructors and students, and establishes an air of enthusiasm in both teaching and study. At the same time, through the acquisition and construction of training aids, the students have an opportunity for deeper and more exhaustive understanding of the lesson subject.

In technical instruction, the problem arises as to how to make the students visualize the internal structure of a number of weapons and pieces of equipment. What are their operating principles? The use of descriptive drawings was not enough to answer these requirements so we constructed a number of cross-sectional model weapons allowing direct observation by the students, developed detailed structural charts such as one of the one-hole model toxicant survey canister, a structural drawing of the MO-4 (Soviet) gas mask, and charts of the structures of various types of bullets, hand grenades, etc., or we made experimental aids to prove the working principles of various items of equipment such as an instrument to prove the toxic gas and smoke filtering capabilities of the paper and activated charcoal filters (the two components in the gas mask canister).

To make the instruction more vivid and attractive, for the lesson on "combustible materials, smoke, and fire and smoke-generation equipment," besides smoke canisters and smoke grenades, we also made incendiary bottle grenades for the students to use in training, thereby emphasizing the importance of homemade weapons for striking the enemy which they are perfectly capable of fashioning themselves. Also aimed at that objective, we constructed a number of rudimentary weapons and pieces of simple chemical defense equipment for introduction to the students.

On the other hand, we have also tried to fully utilize available modern equipment in order to raise the quality of study sessions. In previous marksmanship

training, the students only knew whether their sight picture was correct or not through a rudimentary scope used by the instructor. Now, by the use of electronic marksmanship equipment, the student can check himself to directly see whether his sight picture is right or wrong, whether his groups are tight or scattered, left or right, low or high, etc., and thanks to this, the quality of the study sessions is higher and the students are also more willing to study.

Another form which we also emphasize is the showing of military science films in reserve officer training phases and associated courses. The subjects in these films are extremely effective and consistent with the other training subjects such as films on chemical weapons and countermeasures, the operations of decontamination, disinfectant and pest extermination detachments, etc.

Briefly, intuitive training aids must be utilized to the greatest degree possible in all subjects, the more specific, detailed and vivid, the better.

5. Preparations Before Instruction and Training Must Be Thorough

To well-resolve the problems above, an important factor is that preparations must be thorough, complete, specific and detailed, and must be supplemented and perfected throughout the instruction process.

After lesson editing is completed, test instruction is absolutely necessary in order to improve the lessons as well as the methods expressed by those lessons. This test instruction will assist the instructors in avoiding shortcomings and confusion during actual teaching and at the same time enables the collective to express opinions on lesson construction. In our course, test instruction has become a regular procedure and each test lesson is fairly evaluated (for points on a 10-point scale).

Thorough preparation is also expressed in good coordination with units prior to instruction. It is possible through this coordination to grasp the quantity and quality of the students. From this, a plan is formulated for the use of key forces in study. If the preparation of model units, assistant instructors, equipment or training aids is necessary, specific coordination with the units is necessary.

7300

CSO: 4209/185

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Pham Văn Ba [PHAMJ VAWN BA]

Vice Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Vice Chairman of the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with People of Other Nations, Ho Chi Minh City; on 6 Oct 84 he attended a reception given by the Counsel General of the GDR. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 Oct 84 p 1)

Hoàng Văn Bân [HOANGF VAWN BANR]

Secretary of the CPV Committee, Thanh Tri District, Hanoi; he was mentioned in an article on flood damage in his district. (NONG NGHIEP 5 Dec 84 p 1)

Đặng Quốc Bảo [DAWNGJ QUOOC BAOR]

Deputy Head of the Science and Education Department of the CPV Central Committee on 22 Dec 84 he attended ceremonies marking the 25th anniversary of the educator's newspaper NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 25 Jan 85 p 8)

Nguyễn Minh Cầm [NGUYEENX MINH CAAMR]

*Director of the Finance Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 2 Nov 84 he addressed a craftsmanship improvement conference. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 6 Nov 84 p 1)

Trần Văn Cầu [TRAANF VAWN CAAUF]

*Vice Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; recently he participated in activities marking the anniversary of the Soviet October Revolution. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 18 Nov 84 pp 1,4)

Lữ Minh Châu [LUWX MINH CHAAU]

*Member of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; *Director General of the Municipal Export-Import Corporation; recently he toured facilities producing export goods. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 14 Nov 84 p 1)

Huỳnh Văn Chí [HUYNHF VAWN CHIS]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hau Giang Province; on 7-11 Nov 84 he participated in efforts to improve the provincial public health system. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 13 Nov 84 p 1)

Phùng Đình Cung [PHUNGF DINHF CUNG], *Colonel

*Deputy Commander, B.79 Group; on 14 Nov 84 he received a delegation from Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 15 Nov 84 p 1)

Huỳnh Cường [HUYNHF CUWOWNG]

Vice Chairman of the National Assembly; on 25 Oct 84 he attended the arrival of a GDR national assembly delegation in Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 26 Oct 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Võ Danh [NGUYEENX VOX ZANH]

Member of the Standing Committee of the CPV, Ho Chi Minh City; Standing Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 31 Oct 84 he attended the closing of an exhibit on the Ho Chi Minh Trail. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 1 Nov 84 pp 1,4)

Võ Văn Dần [VOX VAWN ZAANF], *Colonel

*Commander, 4th Corps; on 17 Nov 84 he attended the closing ceremonies of a cultural seminar organized by his organization. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 18 Nov 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Đình Doãn [NGUYEENX DINHF ZOANX]

Vice Minister of Communications and Transportation; recently he attended a conference in Ho Chi Minh on safeguarding supplies in transit. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 29 Nov 84 p 5)

Huy Du [HUY ZU]

Secretary General of the Vietnam Musicians Association; his accomplishments were reported in an article in the cited source. (VAN NGHE QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Dec 84 pp 127-130)

Phan Ngọc Dung [PHAN NGOCJ ZUNG]

*Member of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; *President of the Municipal Women's Union, Ho Chi Minh City; on 20 Oct 84 she attended activities marking the anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam Women's Union. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 21 Oct 84 p 1)

Đặng Duyệt [DAWNGJ ZUYEETJ]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Son La Province; he was mentioned in an article on vehicle maintenance in his province. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 29 Nov 84 p 5)

Hoàng Xuân Duyệt [HOANGF XUAAN ZUYEETJ]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Vinh Phu Province; his article "Solving the Grain Problem in Vinh Phu" appeared in the cited source. (NONG NGHIEP 20 Dec 84 p 1)

Tổng Viết Dường [TOONGS VIEETS ZUWOWNG], *Colonel

On 21 Nov 84 he attended a congress of 7th Military Region heroes. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 22 Nov 84 p 1)

Lê Phước Đáng [LEE PHUWOWCS DANGS]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hau Giang Province; on 7-11 Nov 84 he participated in efforts to improve the provincial public health system. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 13 Nov 84 p 1)

Tám Đành [TAMS DANHF]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, 10th Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City; his article on commercial activities in his precinct appeared in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 29 Nov 84 p 1)

Hoàng Xiển Điện [HOANGF XUAAN DIEENF], *Colonel

*Head of Department 1, Ministry of Communications and Transportation; his article marking the 40th anniversary of the VPA appeared in the cited source. (GIAO THONG VAN 20 Dec 84 p 1)

Trần Đới [TRAANF DOOIS], *Colonel

On 21 Nov 84 he attended a congress of 7th Military Region heroes. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 22 Nov 84 p 1)

Bảo Định Giang [BAOR DINHF GIANG]

*Deputy Head of the Arts and Letters Section of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 20 Nov 84 he attended a meeting to discuss the contents of a speech by Municipal CPV Secretary. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 21 Nov 84 p 1)

Hoàng Ngọc Giới [HOANGF NGOCJ GIOWIS]

Director of the Thanh Hoa Province Education Service; on 22 Dec 84 he attended ceremonies marking the 25th anniversary of the educator's newspaper NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 25 Jan 85 p 8)

Lê Minh Hà [LEE MINH HAF]

Standing Member of the CPV Committee, Vung Tau - Con Dao Special Zone; Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Vung Tau, - Con Dao Special Zone; on 21 Nov 84 he attended a congress of 7th Military Region heroes. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 22 Nov 84 p 1)

Mai Văn Hách [MAI VAWN HACHS]

Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, Son La Province; he was mentioned in an article on vehicle maintenance in his province. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 29 Nov 84 p 5)

Trần Hải [TRAANF HAI]

*Director of the Public Health Service, Hậu Giang Province; on 7-11 Nov 84 he participated in efforts to improve the provincial public health system. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 13 Nov 84 p 1)

Hoàng Trọng Hạnh [HOANGF TRONGJ HANH]

*Editor-in-chief of the educator's newspaper NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN; on 22 Dec 84 he attended ceremonies marking the 25th Anniversary of his newspaper. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 25 Jan 85 p 8)

Võ Phước Hậu [VOX PHUWOWCS HAAUJ], *Lieutenant Colonel

Of the Mobilization Bureau; on 23 Nov 84 he participated in ceremonies marking the 40th anniversary of the Nam Ky uprising. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 24 Nov 84 p 1)

Trương Mỹ Hoa [TRUWOWNG MYX HOA]

*Secretary of the CPV Committee, Tân Bình District, Ho Chi Minh City; his article "The Tân Bình Party Organization and Mobilization of the Masses" appeared in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 14 Nov 84 p 2)

Nguyễn Hoà [NGUYEENX HOAF]

*Counsellor of the SRV Embassy in Cambodia; on 30 Aug 84 he attended the arrival in Cambodia of legal delegation from the SRV. (PHAP CHE XA HOI CHU NGHIA Oct 84 p 30)

Nguyễn Hộ [NGUYEENX HOOJ]

Chairman of the Children and Infants Committee, Ho Chi Minh City, his article on the welfare of infants appeared in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 14 Nov 84 p 1)

Trưởng Thị Hồng [TRUWOWN THIJ HOONGF]

Director of the Education Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 31 Oct 84 she attended the closing of an exhibit on the Ho Chi Minh Trail. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 1 Nov 84 p 4)

Lê Mạnh Hùng [LEE MANHJ HUNGF]

*Deputy Head of the Commercial and Livelihood Statistics Department [Statistics General Department]; his article on a commercial statistics information system appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI THONG KE Oct 84 p 14)

Phạm Hưởng [PHAMJ HUWNG]

Chief Justice of the Supreme People's Court; in Sep 84 he attended a seminar for legal officers. (PHAP CHE XA HOI CHU NGHIA Oct 84 p 31)

Trình Thái Hằng [TRINHJ THAIS HUWNG]

Standing Member of the CPV Committee, Haiphong; Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Haiphong; on 25 Oct 84 he attended a conference on materials accounting. (TAP CHI THONG KE Nov 84 p 32)

Vũ Mạnh Kha [VUX MANHJ KHA]

Director of the Education Service, Hanoi; on 22 Dec 84 he attended ceremonies marking the 25th anniversary of the educator's newspaper NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 20 Jan 85 p 8)

Lê Khả [LEE KHAR]

Vice Minister of Communications and Transportation; recently he visited elements of the Dong Bang Division and the 12th Corps. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 20 Dec 84 p 1)

Ta Thị Kiều [TAJ THIJ KIEEUF], *Lieutenant Colonel

On 21 Nov 84 she attended a congress of 7th Military Region heroes. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 22 Nov 84 p 1)

Lâm Văn Lá [LAAM VAWN LAS]

*Member of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; *Secretary of the CPV Committee, Hoc Mon District; on 23 Nov 84 he attended a meeting to mark the 44th anniversary of the Nam Ky uprising. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 24 Nov 84 p 1)

Võ Quý Liều [VOX QUYS LIEEU]

*Deputy Chief of the Foreign Relations Department, Ministry of Culture; on 9 Nov 84 he held a press conference on an upcoming conference of counterparts from other socialist nations. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 11 Nov 84 p 1)

Đào Thanh Long [DAOF THANH LONG], *Colonel

*Deputy Commander, 7th Military Region; on 14 Nov 84 he visited VPA units in Cambodia. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 15 Nov 84 p 1)

Hồ Quang Long [HOOF QUANG LONG]

Deputy Head of the Machinery Department, Ministry of Communications and Transportation; his article "Exciting Days in the Machinery Sector" appeared in the cited source. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 29 Nov 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Thế Lục [NGUYEENX THEES LUCJ]

*Head of the Statistics Department, Ha Son Binh Province; on 14-15 Sep 84 he attended a conference on materials accounting in Ha Son Binh Province. (TAP CHI THONG KE Oct 84 p 32)

Nguyễn Lung [NGUYEENX LUNG]

*SRV Ambassador to Hungary; on 22 Nov 84 he accompanied a Hungarian delegation on their visit to the SRV. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 23 Nov 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Lực [NGUYEENX LUWCJ]

Deputy Head of the Statistics General Department; on 23-25 Aug 84 he attended a conference of Materials Sector chief accountants. (TAP CHI THONG KE Oct 84 p 31)

Lê Mậu [LEE MAU]

*Chief Vietnamese Advisor in Siem Riep - Oddar Mien Chey, Cambodia; on 14 Nov 84 he received a delegation from Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 15 Nov 84 p 1)

Đặng Quang Minh [DAWNGJ QUANG MINH]

*Vice President of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association Branch, Ho Chi Minh City; on 9 Nov 84 he attended the arrival of a delegation of the USSR Peace Committee. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 10 Nov 84 p 1)

Lê Mỹ [LEE MYX]

Director of the Vietnam Maritime Transportation Corporation; his article on activities of his corporation appeared in the cited source. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 29 Nov 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Nghĩa [NGUYEENX VAWN NGHIA]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Tan Binh District, Ho Chi Minh City; his article on production of export goods in his district appeared in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 1 Nov 84 p 3)

Đỗ Thành Nghiệp [DOOX THANHF NGHIEEPJ]

*Standing Member of the CPV Committee, Long An Province, *Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Long An Province; on 21 Nov 84 he attended a congress of 7th Military Region heroes. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 22 Nov 84 p 1)

Lê Đình Nghiệp [LEE DINHF NGHIEEPJ]

*Standing Member of the CPV Committee, Dong Nai Province; Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Dong Nai Province; on 21 Nov 84 he attended a congress of 7th Military Region heroes. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 22 Nov 84 p 1)

Lê Huy Ngộ [LEE HUY NGOJ]

Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, Vinh Phu Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Vinh Phu Province; he was mentioned in an article on vehicle maintenance in his province. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 29 Nov 84 p 5)

Nguyễn Xuân Nguyên [NGUYEENX XUAAN NGUYEEN]

Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, Dac Lac Province; recently he attended a meeting to examine the results of economic cooperation between his province and Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 20 Nov 84 p 1)

Đỗ Văn Nguyên [DOOX VAWN NGUYEENJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; Head of the Vietnam Rubber General Department; on 21 Nov 84 he attended a conference of 7th Military Region heroes. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 22 Nov 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Đức Nhiều [NGUYEENX DUWCS NHIEEUX]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Son Binh Province; on 14-15 Sep 84 he attended a conference on materials accounting in Ha Son Binh Province. (TAP CHI THONG KE Oct 84 p 32)

Võ Thuận Nho [VOX THUAANF NHO]

Former Vice Minister of Education; on 22 Dec 84 he attended ceremonies marking the 25th Anniversary of the educator's newspaper NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 25 Jan 85 p 8)

Hồng Tôn Nhu' [HOONGF TOON NHUW]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, 5th Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City; on 19 Oct 84 he participated in a work-study meeting at a local cooperative. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 23 Oct 84 p 1)

Giàng Á Páo [GIANGF AS PAOS]

Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, Lai Chau Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Lai Chau Province; his article "Improve the Quality of Cost Accounting Statistics Cadres" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI THONG KE Nov 84 p 31)

Trần Văn Phác [TRAANF VAWN PHACS]

Vice Minister of Culture; in Oct 84 he presided at a meeting in Ho Chi Minh City to discuss controls over imports of cultural items. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT Dec 84 p 9)

Nguyễn Hà Phan [NGUYEENX HAF PHAN]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Hau Giang Province; his article urging better work discipline appeared in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 23 Oct 84 p 3)

Nguyễn Như Phong [NGUYEENX NHUW PHONG]

*Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, Song Be Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Song Be Province; on 21 Nov 84 he attended a congress of 7th Military Region heroes. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 22 Nov 84 p 1)

Trịnh Đình Phú [TRINHF DINHF PHUS]

*Deputy Head of the Education Service, Ha Nam Ninh Province; on 22 Dec 84 he attended ceremonies marking the 25th anniversary of the educator's newspaper NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 25 Jan 85 p 8)

Trần Hữu Phước [TRAANF HUWUX PHUWOWCS]

*Deputy Director of the Culture and Information Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 31 Oct 84 he attended the closing of an exhibit on the Ho Chi Minh Trail. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 1 Nov 84 p 4)

Hồ Phước [HOOF PHUWOWNG], *Colonel

Of the 308th Division; his comments on cultural activities for military personnel appeared in the cited source. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT Dec 84 p 12)

Nguyễn Thanh Quát [NGUYEENX THANH QUAATS]

Secretary of the CPV Committee, Ha Bac Province; his article on the role of the Legal Service in local government appeared in the cited source. (PHAT CHE HOC CHU NGHIA Oct 84 p 1)

Trần Quyết [TRAANF QUYETS]

Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; Vice Minister of Interior; recently he attended a conference in Ho Chi Minh City on safeguarding goods in transit. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 29 Nov 84 p 5)

Nguyễn Quang Quynh [NGUYEENX QUANG QUYNHS]

*Head of the Vietnam Marketing Cooperatives Management Board; on 30 Oct 84 he attended a marketing seminar. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 2 Nov 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Duy Tam [NGUYEENX ZUY TAMS]

*Head of the Statistics Department, Hanoi; his article "Establish Socialist Order in Distribution in Hanoi" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI THONG KE Oct 84 p 9)

Đoàn Thành [DOANF THANHF], *Colonel

*Head of the Propaganda and Training Bureau, Political Department, 7th Military Region; on 31 Oct 84 he attended the closing of an exhibit on the Ho Chi Minh Trail. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 1 Nov 84 p 4)

Đinh Quang Thiệu [DINH QUANG THIEEUJ], *Colonel

*Director of the Armed Forces Library; his comments on cultural activities for military personnel appeared in an article in the cited source. (VAN HAO NGHE THUAT Dec 84 p 11)

Nguyễn Trọng Thở [NGUYEENX TRONGJ THOW]

Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, Ho Son Binh Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Son Binh Province; his article on cost accounting and materials listings appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI THONG KE Oct 84 p 5)

Nguyễn Anh Thử [NGUYEENX ANH THUW]

*Director of the Foreign Trade Computer Centre; his article on organizing and managing the Foreign Trade Computer Center appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI THONG KE Nov 84 p 8)

Nguyễn Quang Thường [NGUYEENX QUANG THUWOWNGF]

Director of the Education Service, Thai Binh Province; on 22 Dec 84 he attended ceremonies marking the 25th anniversary of the educator's newspaper NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 25 Jan 85 p 8)

Phạm Hùng Tiến [PHAMJ HUNGF TIEENS]

*Secretary of the CPV Committee, Ha Dong City, Ha Son Binh Province; his article on the handicraft and artisan industry in his city appeared in the cited source. (TIEU CONG NGHIEP THU CONG NGHIEP 14 Dec 84 p 4)

Lê Chí Tiết [LEE CHIS TIEETS]

*Secretary Member of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 16 Nov 84 he reported on national bond sales in Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 17 Nov 84 p 4)

Lưỡng Ngọc Trác [LUWOWNG NGOCJ TRACS], *Colonel

*Commander of the Song and Dance Troupe, Political General Department, VPA; his article "My Life in Music" appeared in the cited source. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT Dec 84 p 20)

Trần Ngọc Trác [TRAANF NGOCJ TRACS]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Thuận Hải Province; on 27-28 Sep 84 he attended a provincial conference to examine living conditions of cadres and workers in 1984. (TAP CHI THONG KE Nov 84 p 31)

Trần Hữu Trí [TRAANF HUWUX TRIS], *Colonel

On 21 Nov 84 he attended a congress of 7th Military Region heroes. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 22 Nov 84 p 1)

Phan Tấn Trình [PHAN TAANS TRINHF]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Dac Lac Province; recently he attended a meeting to examine the results of economic cooperation between his province and Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 20 Nov 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Anh Tuấn [NGUYEENX ANH TUAANS]

*Deputy Director of the Vietnam Export-Import Book and Periodicals Corporation XUNHASABA; on 25 Oct 84 he attended a Soviet book exhibit in Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 26 Oct 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Tụng [NGUYEENX VAWN TUNGJ]

*Secretary of the CPV Committee, Ngo Quyen District, Haiphong; his article on the handicraft and artisan industry in his district appeared in the cited source. (TIEU CONG NGHIEP THU CONG NGHIEP 21 Dec 84 p 4)

Trần Văn Tư [TRAANF VAWN TUW]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hau Giang Province; 7-11 Nov 84 he participated in efforts to improve the provincial public health system. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 13 Nov 84 p 1)

Lê Văn Tường [LEE VAWN TUWOWNGR], *Major General

Of the Political General Department; on 21 Nov 84 he attended a congress of 7th Military Region heroes. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 22 Nov 84 p 1)

Hứa Văn Ước [HUWAS VAWN UWOWCS]

Director of the Port of Hanoi; he article reviewing twenty years of activity at the Port of Hanoi appeared in the cited source. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 3 Jan 85 p 6)

Bùi Thanh Văn [BUIF THANH VAAN], *Major General

*Vice Chairman of the Military Council, 7th Military Region; on 31 he attended the closing of an exhibit on the Ho Chi Minh Trail. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 1 Nov 84 p 4)

Đoàn Ái Việt [DOANF AIS VIEETJ], *Lieutenant Colonel

On 21 Nov 84 he attended a congress for 7th Military Region heroes. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 22 Nov 84 p 1)

Nguyễn An Vinh [NGUYEENX AN VINH]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Dac Lac Province; recently he attended a meeting to examine the results of economic cooperation between his province and Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 20 Nov 84 p 1)

Đào Vĩnh [DAOF VINHX]

*Director of the Transportation and Communications Service, Vinh Phu Province; his article "Rearrange Production and Improve Economic Management" appeared in the cited source. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 29 Nov 84 p 6)

Phạm Như Vũ [PHAMJ NHUW VUWU], *Major General

Serving in the 1st Military Region; his article on cultural activities for military personnel appeared in the cited source. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT Dec 84 p 10)

Trần Lưu Vy [TRAANF LUWU VYJ]

*Chairman of the Vietnam Handicrafts and Artisan Industry Federation; on 21 Nov 84 he met in Hanoi with his Hungarian counterpart. (TIEU CONG NGHIEP THU CONG NGHIEP 30 Nov 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Trường Xuân [NGUYEENX TRUOWNGF XUAAN], *Colonel

*Commander, Haiphong Military Forces; on 19 Dec 84 he attended ceremonies marking the completion of the 1984 plan by the Port of Haiphong. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 20 Dec 84 p 2)

Nguyễn Thị Yên [NGUYEENX THIJ YEENS]

*Vice Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 14 Nov 84 she visited VPA units in Cambodia. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 15 Nov 84 p 1)

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